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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
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A Song of Mysteries.

Who shall say what snowflakes light
Falling on the lambs at night,
Clothed them in their coats of white?
Who shall say what veins of sun
Through the rose's petals run,
'Till they crimson one by one?
This, O Love, is all our knowing:
Lambs are clad and flowers are blowing.

When the wild birds are a-wing
In the blue and bloom of spring,
Who shall say what makes them sing?
Who shall tell this heart of mine
Why in thunder and in shine
Still the mossed-oak lures the vine?
We but know the wild bird singeth
And the lured vine clingeth, clingeth.

Who shall say why rosiest dawn
Gleameth, streameth, dreameth on,
To the breast of Darkness drawn?
And why thou, by earth caressed,
Still hath sought me—loved me best,
Crept like sunlight to my breast?
Day and Dark may love and sever,
But thou lovest me forever!

—[Frank L. Stanton, in Atlanta Constitution.

What the Kettle Sang.

BY HELEN M. WHITNEY.

The Widow Rubble was brushing her smooth black hair, and giving her niece, Dolly Hedges, a piece of her mind at the same time.

"I wonder you ain't ashamed of it, and you a church member, too!" she cried.

"But, Aunt Tabitha, what is it? What have I done?" pleaded Dolly, raising a pair of clear blue eyes to her aunt's snapping black ones.

"What have you done! You haven't primped and puckered, and set your cap to catch Deacon Holly—oh, no!"

In her wrath Tabitha twisted her back hair till it was the size of a hickory nut.

"Oh, aunt! how can you say such a dreadful thing?" Shy, sweet tempered Dolly flashed out the words with a spirit akin to her aunt's. "You know it's not true."

"I know 'tis true."

The black eyes snapped again, and the widow brushed and scolded with equal energy.

"Didn't I see you run down to the gate only this morning in your blue merino dress, and your best hat, and ask the deacon to take you to town in his spring wagon? And 'tain't the first time, either."

"Why, Aunt Tabitha!" Dolly's blue eyes opened very wide, as she looked at her aunt in surprise. "You know it was too snowy for me to walk to town today, and we were obliged to have that trimming to finish the fluting on Mrs. Green's cashmere dress. I had been watching all the morning for a chance to ride down."

"I don't doubt it."

"I didn't know the deacon would pass—how could I? and it would have been all the same if Farmer Dobson, or old Uncle Peter Jones, had come along."

"Oh, yes, that'll do to tell," retorted the widow. "And of course it was absolutely necessary for you to run back and get a piece of bread and jam, or something, for that spoiled young one that's always stuck along with his father!"

Dolly laughed, in spite of her vexation.

"I went back for my muff," she explained, "and Freddie said he was hungry, so, of course, I brought him the bread."

"Oh, you needn't make excuses, and think I'll believe 'em. I know well enough 'twould be a good match for a poor girl like you, that has to make your own living. But Deacon Holly's too smart to be caught like that; and it's for your own good I'm a-warning you, Dolly Hedges. But I shall come over and speak to Sister Dorcas about it after a while, for I see there's no use talking reason to you."

"You may spare yourself the trouble, Aunt Tabitha, for my mother knows all you can tell her, already," retorted Dolly, as she drew the hood of her waterproof over her head, and walked proudly away. But there was a troubled look in her downcast eyes, and the envenomed words still rankled in her bosom.

Deacon Holly felt weary and worn as he entered his lonely dwelling. The large, handsome rooms, with their costly furniture, had a dreary, desolate look that made him shiver.

The dining-room looked snug and cheerful. A bright fire blazed in the ample fire-place, and the sun streamed through the west window, lighting up a pot of vivid chrysanthemums which stood on the wide sill.

Aunt Patty, the presiding genius of the housekeeping arrangements, had taken her knitting and gone out to have a chat with the next neighbor, having, however, with commendable prudence, first replenished the fire with a fresh back-log and front stick, and hung the iron tea-kettle over it to save building a fire in the kitchen.

Aunt Patty's other preparations for tea were already made. The cold beef was sliced and set away in the safe. The apple butter was already dished in the cut-glass bowl; a mince pie was cut, and a pitcher of sweet cream stood ready for the table, which was already set, and covered with an extra cloth to protect it from the dust.

The gingerbread was sliced, and a plate of honey stood in close proximity to a loaf of brownbread and a pot of yellow butter.

Deacon Holly was tired, and throwing himself into an easy-chair by the fire, he fell to meditating on his lonely lot.

It was three years since little Freddie's mother had been laid to rest under the daisies on the hill-side, and the deacon had never ceased to miss her.

Somehow, the more he thought of her the more attractive seemed his latest day-dream, of giving the substantial old house another mistress, and his boy a new mother. He looked down with a smile at Freddie, who had fallen asleep before the fire, with his head on a crimson ottoman.

The smile was followed by a look of perplexity as Deacon Holly leaned back in the cushioned chair, and set to work on a problem that had recently begun to puzzle him sadly. And while he puzzled, a pair of black eyes seemed to claim his attention in the foreground, while two bewildering blue ones cast shy glances at him from a distance, as if too timid to approach nearer.

The black eyes looked very attractive, the blue ones very entrancing, and the frown over the deacon's nose deepened perceptibly.

Presently a most wonderful thing occurred. An amazing thing, such as the deacon had never heard of in all his life before.

The iron tea-kettle, which had for some time been singing away quite merrily, suddenly puffed out a cloud of steam, lifted its lid, tilted itself on one side, and leered at the deacon in the most ludicrous and unaccountable manner.

The deacon could scarcely believe the evidence of his senses. He put on his spectacles and stared at the kettle in amazement.

To his intense surprise, the erratic kettle blew out another cloud of steam, tilted still farther to one side, and gave a broader stare than ever.

It then began to sing, in a boisterous tone:

"Double, double, toil and trouble,
The deacon's married the Widow Rubble."

At this Deacon Holly drew himself up with an air of quiet dignity.

"I beg your pardon, Mrs. Kettle," he said, mildly. "You are laboring under a mistake. I am not married to anybody."

"Oh, yes, you are, old chap," returned the tea-kettle, saucily. "You are married to the Widow Rubble that was, and she's out in the kitchen this minute, jawing Aunt Patty for putting so much wood on the fire, and for having both honey and apple butter for supper."

"Dear me," sighed the deacon. "I really had no idea of such a thing. I think you are mistaken, ma'am, indeed."

"No, no, deacon, no mistake about it, I do assure you. Such things frequently happen, my dear sir, take my word for it," persisted the kettle.

"But—but it certainly cannot be a legal marriage, when it occurred without my knowledge."

"Oh, bless your heart, that makes no difference—no difference at all, my dear sir! You are in for it now, and will have to face the music. Rubble rhymes to trouble, you know. The worst of it is, the poor little boy will come in for his share of the trouble. I tell you, it made my blood boil to see her order that poor child around before you came home today. No wonder he's asleep on the rug this minute, and when she made him shovel off all the snow from around the house, and then finish getting that load of coal into the cellar—a bitterly cold day like this, too.

The deacon groaned.

"I should think you'd a known better, deacon. I really should," went on the tea-kettle. "Didn't your common sense tell you that Rubble rhymes to trouble, and Dolly rhymes to Holly? What could be plainer than that? However, it's too late now, and here's the new madam at her tricks already. Look at her now, a-grabbing that poor child by the scruff of the neck, and hustling him into the kitchen, just because he went to sleep on the floor."

"I won't stand it," cried the deacon jumping up.

"I'm so glad you're awake, deacon," said Aunt Patty's mild voice. "I've waited half an hour for you to wake up, and I'm dreadful afraid the tea is spoiled, standing so long."

The deacon rubbed his eyes and stared at Aunt Patty, at the cozy table, at the merry blazing fire, and then at the iron tea-kettle.

It hung demurely from its hook over the ruddy blaze, singing in low, subdued tones, unlike the boisterous way in which it had so recently been indulging.

A weight seemed taken from the deacon's heart, his spirits rose. He was not married, after all!

"Where's Freddie?" he asked, as he took his seat at the table and sipped his tea.

"Oh, the poor child was so hungry I gave him his supper long ago, and he's gone off somers, I don't know where."

The deacon finished his supper with a good appetite and a light heart.

The Widow Rubble made quite an attractive appearance in her wine-colored merino dress, with her black hair smooth and shining, and her cheeks a little, just a little redder than nature had made them, her black eyes as black as ever.

"Must you go? Do stay longer," she was saying, politely, to her friend and crony, Miss Miranda Peek, who had run in for a half-hour's gossip.

"Oh, dear, no. I must go at once," returned the visitor.

"But I must say," she added, as her hostess accompanied her to the door, "I should think that boy would be an objection."

"Oh, not at all." The door was open, now, and the widow's voice was high and shrill. "Freddie is old enough to be of some assistance now, and I should put him to work at once. He has been spoiled all his life, I know, but I would soon put a stop to all that."

"Good evening, ladies."

The words proceeded from a tall form which loomed up in the darkness, unperceived before.

Both ladies uttered little shrieks of surprise.

"Dear me, Deacon Holly! I did not see you in the dark. Do walk in."

Mrs. Rubble gave her friend a terrified pinch, which the conscience-stricken Miss Peek returned with interest.

"Do come in, deacon," persisted the widow, determined to bridge matters over, if possible.

"Not tonight, thanks, Mrs. Rubble," returned the deacon, politely, but coldly. "My boy, Freddie, has run off, and I called to see if he was here."

"The dear child! He isn't here, deacon; but come in, and I will send out to look for him. He can't be far away."

"Oh, I couldn't think of troubling you. He has probably run over to see his friend, Miss Dolly Hedges. I'll just run over and look him up myself. Don't let me detain you, ladies."

And the deacon walked off.

Dolly's blue eyes dropped a little, and the color deepened on her rounded cheeks as the deacon entered and discovered Freddie sitting in her lap, making himself quite at home, pulling her curls and her blue ribbon bow.

When, a short time thereafter, pretty Dolly Hedges became Mrs. Deacon Holly, the disgusted widow informed her friend Miss Peek, in confidence, that it all came of Dolly's making so much of that spoiled young one.

Unconscious Mrs. Rubble! She never suspected that her fate had been influenced by what the old iron tea-kettle sang.—[New York Weekly.

The Pitcher Plant.

Among the many vegetable wonders, the pitcher plant, or huntsman cup, is the most interesting. The plant grows wild in peat bogs in Northern Ohio, and is much valued as a vegetable curiosity. The plant grows in clumps; leaves all radial and hollow, hence the name pitcher. The hollow leaves are most generally filled with water for the purpose of drowning insects; the inner face of the shield is beset with stiff bristles pointing downward, allowing the insects to enter, but by no means allowing them to escape. I have found as many as a dozen species of insects entrapped in one of these vegetable magazines.

The victims that fall prey to this plant soon decay and become a liquid form, which is imbibed through the inner coating of the leaf and assimilated. The proof that this plant does feed on insects is that the liquid never becomes very offensive. The plant drinks up the organic matter as fast as it dissolves. There is an insect that is a little too much for this plant. It enters into the pitchers or hollow leaves and feeds upon its relatives as they happen to fall victims to this plant. When he becomes tired of this life he makes a dart to the bottom of the water, drills a hole through the cup and escapes, allowing the water to pass away after his departure.—[Ohio Practical Farmer.

It Was No Go.

In a hall in Glasgow a few weeks ago there was a lecture on "Marriage and After." The lecturer said that men should kiss their wives as they did when they were a year or two married.

When the lecture was over an old man went home, put his arms around his wife's neck and kissed her. Meeting the lecturer next day he said:

"It's no go."

"What isn't?" said the lecturer.

"Weel," said the man, "when I kissed my wife she said, 'What's gone wrang wi' ye, ye auld fool, ye?'"—[Boston Globe.

Europe consumes about $30,000,000 worth of gold and silver yearly for plate, jewelry and ornaments.

BETTER BEES.

A Proposed New Departure in Bee Culture.

An Expert Says the Insect can Be Improved by Breeding.

J. Edward Giles, in writing on the desirability of producing a larger race of bees, proposes to cross our present race of bees with the giant bees of India, and obtain a race with long proboscis and perhaps increased size (if that should be found to be of any advantage). This improved race should be crossed with the South American stingless bee, and thus a race would be secured with all the good points of the Italian bee, with lengthened proboscis and stingless; such a bee, in fact, as it would be difficult to improve. It might be found desirable to breed out the swarming instinct, for there appears to be no reason why it cannot be bred out of bees as thoroughly as the sitting instinct has been bred out of certain races of domestic fowls. But now that swarming can be so completely controlled by the use of queen traps and automatic hivers, this is a point of minor importance.

Mr. Giles is of opinion that the improvement of our bees is of sufficient importance, and the prospect of success sufficiently great, to justify the Agricultural Department of the United States in undertaking the cost of the necessary experiments. The cost to the Government would be trifling in comparison with the benefits that would accrue if the experiments were successful. Few individuals who are competent to do the work would have the means to carry it out at their own expense, because the study of the habits of the stingless races in their native country would necessarily entail a residence of a few years in South America.

Mr. Giles quotes the honey crop for 1879 as twenty-five million pounds, or about half a pound for the year to each inhabitant of the United States. At an average of ten cents per pound the value of the honey crop for that year would be about $2,500,000, not reckoning the value of 2,220,000 pounds of wax, the amount that would be secreted in the production of the quantity of honey named.

If we had a race of stingless bees there is good reason to believe that the value of the crop would soon be doubled, for many would be induced to go into the business of bee keeping who are now deterred by fear of the stings, or who live in thickly settled villages and hesitate to keep bees for fear their neighbors will consider their pets a nuisance.

Even in the oldest and most thickly settled states the number of bees could easily be doubled without exhausting the honey supply, and there is practically no limit to the amount of honey which could be produced by planting special crops in suitable places.

Mr. Giles differs from those who think that an increased supply of honey would lower the prices and glut the market, as experience shows that as the supply of any article of food increases, the demand always grows. As an illustration, he quotes the case of a farmer with whom he compared notes on the price of farm produce. The farmer was at the time preparing a load of tomatoes for market, and he remarked that it was easier to sell a wagon load of tomatoes now than it was to sell a peck when he first began to raise them.

The reason it is difficult to sell honey is that people have not learned to use it. When its many wholesome qualities are understood it will take a prominent place as a daily food, and nothing will bring this about more quickly than the proposed new departure in bee culture.

The Wealth of the Osage Indians.

L. A. Wismeyer and wife of Gray Horse and Dr. R. Bird of Pawhuska, I. T., are at the Windsor. Mr. Wismeyer and Dr. Bird are both post traders, this part of the nation being known as the Osage agency, representing the big and little Osage and the Kansas or Kaw Indians. Mr. Wismeyer has been among the Osages for fifteen years, the first seven of which he was Government clerk, and since that time he has been a post trader.

"The Osages," he said, "are the richest per capita, I think, of any tribe of Indians in the Indian Territory. They have a reservation of 1,500,000 acres, and receive about $216 each a year from the Government. The Osages at one time owned the most of Southern Kansas, but made a treaty with the government about 1865, and received a large sum from the sale of their lands, which were opened up for settlement. The National Government now holds in trust for the Osages about $800,000, and pays them 7 per cent. per annum on the amounts. This makes about $400,000 a year that is divided among about 1700, the present number of Osage Indians. They were shrewd in their early treaties with the Government and are now a wealthy people, having $8,000,000 in cash, with an income of $400,000, in addition to their reservation of 1,000,000 acres held in common and their farms and stock.

"They are becoming highly civilized. When I first went among the Osages they numbered 2300, but an epidemic of small-pox and measles cut them down to about 1500, but they have since increased to about 1700.—[Colorado Sun.

The American Soldier.

To know the American soldier well you must toil with him over the desert trail when the sun beats hotly down on the dry and verdureless earth, and the dust rises in white clouds that hide the column from view, and fill the eyes, the mustaches, the ears, the mouth, with profanity and vexation. Here is where his songs and jokes proclaim the stuff that he is made of. Then, when you are sent out with him in the dead of winter over twenty inches of snow, your equipments and supplies on bob-sleds, he it is that dismounts time and again without a murmur, pushing, to help the mules up hill, and re-packing the overturned sleds a dozen times in a day; then, after it all, digging his hole in the snow, and putting up his tent at night, all the time joking with his "Bunkie," and ready as ever to steal a wisp of hay or a handful of oats for his shivering horse. He it is that jumped into a boiling hot spring to save the life of the daughter of a private citizen—a deed for which the citizen, who was a rich man, proffered the astounding sum of five dollars, and the government the gold medal of honor; he that took a flat-bottomed boat out of the heavy sea in New York Harbor to rescue a drowning boy; that lost his life for his fidelity while attempting to swim an icy stream with dispatches; who, single-handed, served a field gun through an action, with a bullet in his leg, to hold a position; he that you believe incapable of anything but "bucking faro" and drinking strong liquors.—[Harper's Weekly.

A Painful Decoration.

A good anecdote is told of M. Carnot, the president of France, who is about to visit Savoy. As usual, he will take with him a collection of decorations and other distinctions for distribution among the notables of the towns he will pass through. The president of the Republic, in order to enhance the value of the decoration, is accustomed to pin it himself on the breast of the happy recipient.

On his last provincial tour it appears that he made a mess of the operation. A statue had just been unveiled and the customary speeches delivered, when the persons to be decorated were invited to get on to the platform. Among them was a fat farmer to whom the Academic Palms were allotted. M. Carnot approached him and proceeded to pin the blue ribbon on his breast, but whether the pin was blunt or the cloth of the farmer's coat hard, he found the task difficult. However, at length he succeeded. But judge of his surprise on seeing the farmer trembling and as pale as a ghost. He at first thought it was simply emotion, but the farmer getting worse, General Brugere advanced and found that the pin had stuck in his breast, and that he was bleeding freely. To extract it was of course the work of a second, and the farmer recovered, but it will be a long time before he forgets the first day he wore his decoration.—[London Globe.

Erudite Cowboys.

"I had an experience with a lot of cowboys some years ago that I did not enjoy even a little bit," said Alfred M. Dirkes to the writer.

"I had just left college, my health was bad, and I concluded to go out West and rough it for a few months. I engaged to help drive a herd of cattle from northern Texas into Kansas, and made the usual mistake of supposing that I was the only man in the party who knew a syllogism from a personal pronoun. For three successive evenings I aired my college learning while my companions sat in a circle around me and chewed tough beef or smoked plug tobacco. Then they concluded that they had about enough of Aristophanes, Pythagoras, and the philosophy of the Peripatetics, and they proceeded to wind me up. The next morning the boss gave me my orders in Greek, the cook asked me in choice Latin whether I would take 'sap' or syrup on my slapjacks, and a cow-puncher with a big revolver sticking out of his bootleg besought me in Persian to reserve my kindergarten learning for the babes of civilization. One had been a professor in Yale and the others were Oxonians. I have not since attempted to dazzle the simple children of the frontier with a display of my learning."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In the United States there are about sixteen million cows—one for every four persons.

CHOLERA IN NEW YORK CITY.

It Jumps Quarantine Barriers and Scatters Death.

Every Precaution Taken to Prevent the Plague's Spread.

Cholera has broken quarantine and appeared in New York City, four deaths of it being officially acknowledged by the Board of Health, two other deaths of it being semi-officially admitted and three other suspicious cases reported. All this occurred within the space of eight days.

Following is the list of the dead:

Charlotte Beck, thirty-one years old, died at her home, No. 1764 Second avenue, having been ill less than twenty-four hours.

Peter Callaghan, an unmarried stableman, who boarded with his sister at No. 318 East Forty-seventh street, died after an illness of four days' duration. He was thirty years old.

Minnie Levinger, a child under two years of age, died at No. 411 East Forty-sixth street. She had been ill about two days.

Charles McAvoy, age thirty-five, an unmarried plasterer, boarding at No. 879 Tenth avenue, died after an illness of about twelve hours.

William Wigmann, age fifty-five, died in his home, at No. 768 Eleventh avenue. He had been ill in the house for eight days.

Sophia Wigmann, sixty-three years old, William's wife. She was attacked with the cholera about twenty hours before her husband died.

No evidence could be found that the disease had been communicated by passengers from infected ports, and the Health Officers were of the opinion that the cases were sporadic, and that there was no occasion for alarm.

The first three cases were developed in a poor, but clean neighborhood on the East Side, and in all the cases the victims had lived for a long time in the vicinity of where they were stricken.

None of the dead were immigrants newly arrived. McAvoy, the most recently landed of them all, had been in the country ten years. None of the dead belong to the nationalities among whom the outbreak of the disease was feared. The surroundings of none of them showed the elements of filth and squalor wherein the pest peculiarly loves to breed. None had so far as known, come into contact with the cargoes of any ship discharged before the present rigid quarantine was instituted, though most of McAvoy's odd jobs were done about the docks, and William Wigman, of No. 768 Eleventh avenue, who was the fourth victim, and whose wife was the second, had, two months before his seizure, worked for a butcher who supplied the Hamburg-American Company with meat.

Whether the disease was borne across the city from the place of its appearance in Tenth and Eleventh avenues, or whether its East and West Side victims met unknown to each other at some one point and thence carried the seeds of a common death to their widely separated homes was also a mystery.

It was about 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon that the news came out that cholera was absolutely in the city. The reporters raced up to the rooms of the Board of Health, only to find them closed and to hear that the meeting was secret. But from the clerks, and particularly from Chief Clerk Goelkonan the story was confirmed. The time dragged on until at last President Wilson appeared with a bunch of papers in his hand. They proved to be copies of the following Health Department bulletin:

NEW YORK, September 14, 1892, 2p. m.

Appended to this bulletin are the reports of the bacteriologists, who have made biological examinations of all cases of suspected cholera in this city. The case referred to in their reports have been treated with the same precautionary measures as would have characterized the action of the Board if they had been immediately and positively recognized. Thus far no secondary cases have occurred on the premises occupied by the sick persons, nor have any cases arisen from them. The Board has under examination the body of a woman who died with symptoms of cholera September 13 a. m.

All suspected or reported cases of cholera since September 1 have been carefully investigated and kept under observation. No suspicious cases have been reported to this Board since 8:30 a. m. Tuesday, September 13.

By order of the Board of Health.
CHARLES G. WILSON, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

(Received at the Health Department, September 14, 1 o'clock p. m.)
Carnegie Laboratory, 338 East 26th St.
NEW YORK, September 13, 1892.

Hon. Charles G. Wilson, President Health Department:

Sir—We would respectfully report that the very careful biological examination of the intestinal contents from the body of Charles McAvoy, who died September 6, has been completed. The autopsy, as we reported, showed the anatomical lesions of sporadic cholera, but the biological examinations show that the spirillum of Asiatic cholera was present in the intestinal contents. We, therefore, declare the case to have been one of cholera Asiatica. Respectfully submitted,
HERMANN M. BIGGS,
EDWARD K. DUNHAM.

September 14, 1892.

Hon. Charles G. Wilson, President, Health Department.

Sir—Mrs. Sophia Wigmann, who died on September 10, 1892, and whose body was referred to us to determine the cause of death, died of cholera Asiatica, as has been shown by the biological examination of the intestinal discharges taken before death. No reliable conclusions could be drawn from the post-mortem or biological examinations made after death in this case, or of her husband, William Wigmann, as both bodies had been embalmed. We have no doubt, however, that the cause of death in both cases was the same.

The biological examinations in the case of the child Minnie Levinger, who died September 11, also show that the cause of death was cholera Asiatica. Respectfully submitted,
HERMANN M. BIGGS,
EDWARD K. DUNHAM.

After the issuing of these bulletins no great alarm was betrayed by the health officials at the situation. No suspicious cases having been reported since the death of the woman Beck was a source of great satisfaction to the Health Department, and the additional fact that no secondary cases had been discovered in the houses where the first outbreak occurred gave assurance, they said, that the pest could be kept under control and stamped out with less difficulty even than typhus fever or smallpox.

The utmost precautions were taken toward this end.

As soon as a suspicious case was reported sanitary inspectors promptly examined it with as much care as if it were known to be cholera Asiatica.

The instant that the result of Professor Biggs's diagnosis was made known to the Health Board two physicians from Dr. Moreau Morris's special corps were ordered to take charge of each of the infected houses. Then each house was thoroughly fumigated with sulphur, the walls, halls and floors scrubbed with a strong solution of bichloride of mercury and the closets and waste pipes thoroughly disinfected.

One or the other of these physicians remained on duty all the time, and the disinfecting process was gone through with twice a day. The apartments occupied by the persons who have died with cholera Asiatica have been put under strict quarantine, and all food is passed to them under the supervision of the physician in charge.

Police officers were placed on duty at the front doors of the infected houses for the purpose of checking the entrance of any but known inmates.

The bodies of the victims were removed from the houses with care, disinfected after the autopsies were performed and placed in sealed metal coffins for burial.

On the second day after the Health Department issued its bulletin Mary Conerty, a domestic, of No. 632 Second avenue, was taken to the reception hospital suffering from cholera. Several suspicious cases were reported to the Board of Health. City quarantine lines were made more stringent.

Health Board Cholera Circular.

Following is a circular of advice concerning the prevention of cholera issued by the New York Board of Health:

PREVENTION OF CHOLERA EASIER THAN CURE—HOW CAUGHT.

Healthy persons "catch" cholera by taking into their systems through the mouth, as in their food or drink, or from their hands, knives, forks, plates, tumblers, clothing, etc., the germs of the disease, which are always present in the discharges from the stomach and bowels of those sick with cholera.

Thorough cooking destroys the cholera germs; therefore:

Don't eat raw, uncooked articles of any kind, not even milk.

Don't eat or drink to excess. Use plain, wholesome, digestible food, as indigestion and diarrhœa favor an attack of cholera.

Don't drink unboiled water.

Don't eat or drink articles unless they have been thoroughly and recently cooked or boiled, and the more recent and hotter they are the safer.

Don't employ utensils in eating or drinking unless they have been recently put in boiling water; the more recent the safer.

Don't eat or handle food or drink with unwashed hands, or receive it from the unwashed hands of others.

Don't use the hands for any purpose when soiled with cholera discharges; thoroughly cleanse them at once.

Personal cleanliness and cleanliness of living and sleeping rooms and their contents, and thorough ventilation should be rigidly enforced. Foul waterclosets, sinks, trotton faucets, cellars, etc., should be avoided, and when present should be referred to the Health Board at once and remedied.

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF TREATMENT

The successful treatment and the prevention of the spread of this disease demand that its earliest manifestations be promptly recognized and treated; therefore:

Don't doctor yourself for bowel complaint, but go to bed and send for the nearest physician at once. Send for your family physician, send to a dispensary or hospital, send to the Health Department, send to the nearest police station for medical aid.

Don't wait, but send at once.

If taken ill in the street, seek the nearest drug-store, dispensary, hospital, or police station, and demand prompt medical attention.

Don't permit vomit or diarrhœal discharges to come in contact with food, drink, or clothing. These discharges should be received in proper vessels and kept covered until removed under competent directions. Pour boiling water on them, put a strong solution of carbolic acid in them (not less than one part of acid to twenty of hot soapsuds or water).

Don't wear, handle, or use any articles of clothing or furniture that are soiled with cholera discharges. Pour boiling water on them, or put them into it, and scrub them with the carbolic acid solution mentioned above, and promptly request the Health Board to remove them.

Don't be frightened, but do be cautious, and avoid excesses and unnecessary exposures of every kind.

By order of the Board of Health,
CHARLES G. WILSON, President.
EMMONS CLARK, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

GUMBERT is Chicago's winning pitcher.

BASEBALL is getting a foothold in Germany.

THE New York's infielders are playing a very weak game.

MILLER, of Pittsburg, has only struck out twice this season.

TERRY, the Brooklyn's cast off, is Pittsburg's star pitcher.

PITCHER CUPPY was the luckiest find Cleveland ever made.

LATHAM, of Cincinnati, has been having his arm electrically treated.

THE veterans are being crowded out fast to give way to young blood.

THE Cincinnati Club has engaged Pitcher Duryea, late of Washington.

FORTY players have been on the St. Louis pay roll since the season opened.

VIRTUE has developed into one of the most timely hitters in the Cleveland team.

GLASSCOCK has played every game of the year but two with the St. Louis Club.

IF Cincinnati Cross, of the Philadelphias, is considered the best all round player in the country.

THE Washingtons have tried ten Pitchers this season. Cincinnati comes next with nine experiments.

EX-PITCHER GALVIN has applied to President Young for the first vacancy on the League umpire staff.

YOUNG, of Cleveland, is probably one of the best wet ball pitchers in the League, as he uses curves but little.

THE Louisvilles have tied the Clevelands for the best record of consecutive victories in the second season—eight.

THERE is no immediate necessity of Anson giving up his position as a first baseman for the Chicagos. He is playing as good as he ever did.

A NOTICEABLE thing about Stratton's pitching for Louisville is that he nearly always throws a strike on the first ball to a batsman.

VIRTUE, of Cleveland, and Comiskey, of Cincinnati, are having a tussle for the honor of being the best fielding first baseman in the league.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Cleveland	37	15	.712	New York	26	26	.500
Boston	32	20	.615	Chicago	25	27	.481
Pittsburg	31	22	.585	Louisville	24	28	.462
Cincinnati	27	25	.519	Baltimore	21	29	.420
Brooklyn	27	26	.509	St. Louis	18	34	.346
Philad'lp'a	27	26	.509	Washing'n	18	35	.340

WESTERN POPULATION.

Large Percentage of Foreigners Among the Inhabitants.

The Census Bureau has issued a bulletin on the color, sex, and general nativity of the population of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. The total populations of these States are given as follows: Ohio, 3,672,316; Indiana, 2,192,404; Illinois, 3,826,351; Michigan, 2,093,889; Wisconsin, 1,686,880, and Minnesota, 1,301,826.

In Ohio 12.51 per cent. were foreign born; Indiana, 6.67 per cent.; Illinois, 22.01 per cent.; Michigan, 25.97 per cent.; Wisconsin, 30.78 per cent.; Minnesota, 35.90 per cent. Of the males of voting age in Ohio, 21.53 per cent. are foreign born; Indiana, 12.33 per cent.; Illinois, 36.39 per cent.; Michigan, 40.22 per cent., and in the other two States more than half of the voters are foreign born, Wisconsin having 52.93 per cent. and Minnesota 58.85 per cent. Of the male population of these States, taken as a whole, over twenty-one years of age, 19.59 per cent. are aliens; 64.23 per cent. have been naturalized; 7.31 per cent. have taken out their first papers. As to the remaining 8.87 per cent. nothing has been learned.

Of the aliens in Ohio, 35.43 per cent. cannot speak the English language. In Indiana the percentage is 26.10; in Illinois, 33.24; in Michigan, 27.99; in Wisconsin, 42.23, and in Minnesota, 34.26. The voting populations in 1890 of the States under consideration are given as follows: Ohio, 1,016,494; Indiana, 595,066; Illinois, 1,072,663; Michigan, 617,445, Wisconsin, 461,722; Minnesota, 376,036.

GENOA'S COLUMBUS FETES.

A Pageant Representing the Discoverer's Return From America.

A feature of the festivities at Genoa, Italy, celebrating the discovery of the New World, was a gorgeous historical pageant, representing "The Return of Columbus From America." The procession passed through the principal streets, which were densely filled with cheering and highly enthusiastic crowds.

The King and Queen and the other members of the royal party viewed the procession from the balcony of the palace, and appeared much pleased at the splendid show.

LATER NEWS.

FRITZ HOLZER, proprietor of a small meat market on North Salina street, Syracuse, hanged himself in his barn at an early hour the other morning on account of business troubles.

DAVID BRUCK, the inventor of the type-making machine, died at his residence in Brooklyn, N. Y., in the ninety-first year of his age.

THE New Jersey Democrats met in State Convention at Trenton, and nominated Judge George J. Werts for Governor.

THE Massachusetts Republican State Convention at Boston nominated a State ticket headed by William H. Haile, of Springfield, for Governor.

THE physicians in attendance on the President's wife at Loon Lake, N. Y., issued an alarming bulletin regarding her condition.

A DISPATCH was received at the Department of State from San Jose, Costa Rica, stating that President Rodriquez has declared himself Dictator and that several political arrests have been made and that excitement prevails.

COMPTROLLER HEPBURN filled the vacancy in the bank examinership for the city of New York, occasioned by his own promotion to the office of Comptroller, by the appointment of William H. Kimball, of Canton, N. Y., to that position.

THE Hamburg (Germany) House of Burgesses has appealed to the Senate for a grant of $250,000 for cholera relief purposes.

THE steamship Bohemia, from Hamburg, arrived at the Port of New York and reported eleven deaths from cholera on the voyage. All were little children.

THE National Convention of the Republican League of the United States met in Buffalo, N. Y., at a mass meeting at night. Governor McKinley, Congressman Dolliver and J. Sloat Fassett spoke.

JOHN PRATT, a soldier of the late war, fatally shot his wife at Hornellsville, N. Y., and immediately afterward shot himself in the head. The trouble arose out of Mrs. Pratt's refusing to give him money for whisky.

ERNEST MITCHELL, Walter Eli and Henry Edwards, while loading a wagon at a sand pit near Clinton, Ill., were suddenly covered by a slide of clay and sand. Eli and Mitchell were smothered. Edwards was taken out alive.

ED. LINDSAY, a colored man, has been lynched at Bonita, La., by members of his own race. He stole a watch from another colored man named Jim Patten. Patten tried to recover his watch and Lindsay shot him dead. He was being taken to jail by the deputy sheriff when an armed mob overpowered the guards, took Lindsay away, and shot him to death.

THE South Dakota Prohibition State Convention at Sioux Falls nominated A. B. Alexander, of Codington County, for Governor.

THOMAS ALLISON, murderer of three men in Sullivan County, Tennessee, was found hanging from a white oak tree near Dodson the other day. He had been taken from the Dodson Jail by a mob and lynched. At the last term of the court his case was postponed and several men went to the jail, pretending to have a prisoner and secured Allison. The lynching followed.

WILLIAM R. ESTES, appointed Consul at Nuremberg, Germany, has been for several years the Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, and is now transferred to a European post at his own request.

GENERAL MILES has been ordered by the Secretary of War to put down the lawlessness among the Choctaws.

COMMERCIAL CABLE despatches from Hamburg and Altona say the cholera is decreasing in the former city and has had no existence epidemically in the latter. In Paris on the day the last report was sent there were forty-five cases, eleven deaths; Havre, thirteen cases, two deaths; St. Petersburg, twenty-five cases, seventeen deaths; the plague is decreasing in Russia and is spreading in Antwerp.

FOUR more Bering Sea sealing schooners have been seized by a Russian cruiser.

IN consequence of the outbreak of cholera in New York all Colombian ports have been closed against sailing vessels hereafter sailing from that city.

THE NEW GUN.

The War Department Approves the Report on Magazine Arms.

General Grant, acting Secretary of War, has approved the report of the Board on Magazine Arms. The Board tested in all fifty-three guns, including, besides the products of different private firms, both American and foreign, the small arms adopted for the armies of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Japan, Portugal, Roumania, Russia and Switzerland.

After a careful examination they are unanimously of opinion that the arms in which the magazine can be changed and then held in reserve while single fire is delivered—magazine fire being, however, available at any moment—are more suitable for our service than those of the merely repeating type. Further, they find that an arm showing itself to be an efficient single loader and a rapid magazine arm, with a cut-off plainly indicating to the officers which class of fire is being delivered, and a system adaptable to either a beaded or a flangeless shell, is the weapon most suitable for our military service. Such a system, they report, was found in the Krag-Jorgensen guns No. 5, as improved, and they recommend their adoption.

DALTON GANG CAPTURED.

Deputy Marshal Williams Successful After a Long Chase.

For some time past Deputy Marshal Sam Williams, of the Paris (Texas) Court has been quietly following the Dalton gang, who robbed the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway at Adair, Indian Territory, on July 14, last. He trailed them out of the Territory into Kansas, and thence into Colorado and New Mexico.

It was believed that he could not succeed and his efforts were discouraged, but he doggedly followed his clew. The other night he wired from Deming, New Mexico, that he had captured Bob Dalton, Amy Dalton, Grant Dalton, Sam Wingo and Three-finger Jack, and that he would get the other three in a short time.

The railroad and express companies offered $5000 each for the arrest and conviction of the parties, and there are rewards for the Daltons in California aggregating

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.
For President:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.
For Vice President:
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET.
For Governor:
DAVID M. FURCHES,
Of Iredell.
Lieutenant Governor:
JAMES M. MOODY,
Of Macon
Secretary of State:
RUFUS AMIS,
Of Granville.
Treasurer:
HENRY C. DOCKERY,
Of Richmond.
Superintendent of Public Instruction:
EDWARD C. PERSHO,
Of Guilford.
Auditor:
HIRAM L. GRANT,
Of Wayne.
Attorney General:
THOMAS R. PURNELL,
Of Wake.
Justice Supreme Court:
WILLIAM S. BALL,
Of Guilford.

For Congress—First District:
CHARLES C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.

THE PRESIDENT ON HONEST ELECTIONS.

In view of the desperate efforts of a certain class of Democrats to ignore the tariff issue by getting up a scare over the so-called "force bill," the portion of President Harrison's letter referring to this subject is much importance. It takes the wind completely out of the sails of those who are trying to make this issue. He suggests no law for Federal supervision of elections. Instead, he proposes a non-partisan commission to consider what changes, constitutional or statutory, are needed to prevent the admitted evils of gerrymanders and unfair election laws. He reminds the people that each State has ample power over the qualifications of voters, and is able to protect itself "against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage." He finds in a healthy and patriotic local sentiment the best assurance of free and honest elections.

The President knows that no effort will be made to pass a bill to put elections under control of Federal supervisors or "bayonets at the polls." The failure of the Lodge bill, two years ago, by Republican votes, shows that no such measure can be seriously contemplated. No "force" is to be used, but the President appeals to the patriotism and honesty of the people to the patriotism and honesty of the people to the end that each State may, if there is need, enact its own laws to restrict suffrage so as to exclude the grossly ignorant and depraved, and then have absolutely honest elections. So goes down forever the bogie of the "force bill," and none but the ignorant and foolish can be hereafter deceived by the cry.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S FIRST POLITICAL SPEECH.

Abraham Lincoln delivered his first political speech in 1832, when a candidate for the Legislature of Illinois. It was as follows: "Gentlemen, Fellow Citizens: I presume you know who I am. I am humble Abraham Lincoln. I have been solicited by many friends to become a candidate for the Legislature. My politics can be briefly stated. I am in favor of the Internal Improvement system and a high Protective Tariff. These are my sentiments and political principles. If elected, I shall be thankful; if not, it will be all the same. The same issue confronts the American people to-day which confronted Lincoln in 1832.

Ten thousand Republicans in Vermont didn't think it necessary to vote at the late election. In spite of that fact Republicans carried the State by nearly 20,000 plurality. Our democratic friends are entitled to all the comfort they can draw out of the situation. In November these 10,000 Green Mountain boys will be at the polls.

There are to-day 350 Cotton Mills in operation in the South, as against 287 a year ago. The number of spindles in operation is 1,908,630, a total gain of 333,439. It is good news that our country can support so profitable an industry and compete with England, notwithstanding the marked difference in wages paid.

The Democratic party of the North is made up of a handful of rich, unprincipled leaders and a great mass of ignorant, gullible and, to a large extent, vicious voters. There is none of the evenness of character, purpose and intelligence which is the glory of Republicanism.

CHICKENS COME HOME TO ROOST IN ALABAMA.

The "Jeffersonian Democracy" of Alabama in Convention assembled at Birmingham, Alabama, on Friday last adopted a platform, the first plank of which reads: "We demand a free vote and a fair count."

Mr. Kolb, the candidate of the Jeffersonian Democracy, was elected to be Governor this fall, but was counted out by the Jones or Cleveland Democracy. Kolb presented a startling array of testimony to the Convention going to prove that he had carried the State by 45,000 majority over Jones; that he had a majority of the white vote of 25,000; and yet that by the same ballot-stuffing and false-counting tactics by which the Republican party has been almost entirely suppressed in the South, Jones, the Cleveland candidate, slaughtered the Kolb ticket.

Kolb promises to print a full statement of this crime against the suffrage and circulate it among the voters. It will be a splendid offset to the anti-force bill document now being circulated by the Democratic National Committee.

In his speech chairman Bowman definitely challenged the Democratic party to a test of strength in November. "Take warning by what you have seen," he said to a group of Democrats in the gallery of the convention hall. "Heretofore you have had to deal with poor, half blind negroes at the polls on election day. Those are white men, like your selves. From now, hence forth and forever, the free white men of Alabama mean to throw off the shackles of ballot box stuffers and election thieves."

MAINE IS ALL RIGHT.

[illegible] declaring [illegible] Democrat may [illegible] a certain class of Democrats to ignore the tariff issue by getting up a scare over the so-called "force bill," the portion of President Harrison's letter referring to this subject is much importance. It takes the wind completely out of the sails of those who are trying to make this issue. He suggests no law for Federal supervision of elections. Instead, he proposes a non-partisan commission to consider what changes, constitutional or statutory, are needed to prevent the admitted evils of gerrymanders and unfair election laws. He reminds the people that each State has ample power over the qualifications of voters, and is able to protect itself "against the dangers of an ignorant or depraved suffrage." He finds in a healthy and patriotic local sentiment the best assurance of free and honest elections.

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WASHINGTON LETTER.

[illegible] Special Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Sep. 16th, 1892.

"Old glory" has the call in Washington just now. There is hardly a spot out of doors within the corporate limits of the city that a person can stand without seeing at least a dozen United States flags, and the private dwellings that have no flag flung to the breeze are so few as to appear odd. Every train that arrives brings a load of veterans, their friends and families. Everything is in readiness for the encampment and there is only one drawback to the pleasure of all, citizens and soldiers alike, and that is the dangerous illness of Mrs. Harrison. That she has the most sincere and heartfelt sympathy of the visitors is shown by the fact that about the first question asked by them all is: "What is the latest from Mrs. Harrison; how is she?"

Public sentiment would be practically unanimous in sustaining the President should he issue a proclamation absolutely prohibiting immigration for a period of one year; for, although it is felt that the great danger of a cholera epidemic this year has passed, there is a general recognition of the peril we shall be in during the entire summer of next year, and a feeling that it would greatly lessen that peril if all immigration were suspended until it is past. The President is known to share in these beliefs but he is reluctant to assume authority which might be questioned in some quarters, even when it is for the general welfare of all. From a cursory examination of the laws at the time his twenty-day quarantine proclamation was issued he formed the opinion that Congressional action would be necessary to prohibit immigration. This week the Attorney General and his assistants are making a careful examination in order to ascertain whether there is any legal way by which immigration may be stopped by restrictions through our consular agents abroad.

The democratic managers are disgusted that free-trade will not go before the country, which owes its unparalleled prosperity so directly to a protective tariff, and I have it from [illegible] source from Mr. Cleveland [illegible] the free-trade plank in the platform in his letter [illegible] again assume the [illegible] of "tariff reform."

[illegible] about "the old times now a days."

[illegible] me together our [illegible] Let us emulate [illegible] he now whose [illegible]

[illegible] every public citizen [illegible] Let every citizen in the State [illegible] your [illegible] [illegible] dered by those neighbors and friends [illegible] associations. Then, we beg you, come to the Sale on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of October and bring your wives, your children, your cousins and your aunts, and you will return home refreshed with your trip.

Proceedings Of The Republican Executive Committee.

At a meeting of the Republican Executive Committee of the First Congressional District held at Elizabeth City, N. C., on the 15th, day of September, 1892, after full discussion, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is deemed inexpedient to nominate candidates for the Senate at this time.

On motion adjourned.

M. B. CULPEPPER,
Chairman.

W. S. HARRISON,
Secretary.

George Tichnor Curtis, Distinguished Democrat, Repudiates Bourbon Outrage Which Will Elect Harrison This Year.

Editor of the American Economist:

SIR.—In common with many other Democrats, I cannot follow the leaders of the party in denouncing republican protection as a fraud upon the most of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of a few; nor can I subscribe to a doctrine that a protective tariff system is unconstitutional. I have no pecuniary interest in manufactures, but I know what protection has done and is doing for this country. If it operates for the benefit of the few, I am not one of that few. I am one of the many; one of the great majority benefited by it, including those who denounce it for the sake of obtaining political power.

If the leaders of a political party, assembled in national convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the presidency and Vice-Presidency, choose to stultify themselves by falsifying history, they cannot expect to be followed by others who have any habits of independent thought and action. * * *

I cannot, at the bidding of these gentlemen, unlearn the lessons of my whole life. The greater part of my long life has been passed in studying American political history and in observing the working of our institutions. On these subjects I have endeavored to inform myself, and I cannot, at the bidding of any party leaders, change my whole mode of thinking.

Respectfully yours,
GEORGE TICHNOR CURTIS.

Electric Bitters!

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to needno special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters. Trial bottle free at Alex. Wadsworth's Drugstore. Regular size 50c. and $1.

When a Spaniard eats a peach or a pear by the roadside, wherever he is, he digs a hole in the ground with his foot and covers the seed. Consequently, all over Spain, by the roadside and elsewhere, fruit grows in the greatest abundance, and may be picked and eaten by everybody.

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Albemarle Park Journal.

How few people are really public spirited. A great many would like to claim the name but few really deserve it. It would be more nearly proper to say "self-spirited" rather than public-spirited. How evident it is to everyone that when any enterprise is started for the public good, that few are willing to take hold of it. The last question is "Is there anything in it for me?" And if there is nothing in it for "me" then "me" will have nothing to do with it.

That any country may be prosperous two things are necessary: first every man must feel that he is a citizen of the country; and second, that as a citizen must feel that he owes to his country a certain duty. He ought to feel that he is individually responsible for the success or failure of the public movements set on foot.

If there is anything that requires public-spirit more than anything else it is a fair. What fairs are attended with advantages gotten without saying. It is one of the people of all sections to come to the fairs and bring samples of their products, that each may know and see what the other is producing, and in this way they can learn that the resources and industries of their country at large. It is safe and cheerful and thus they can glean many new ideas for their future which they would never have dreamed of if they had remained at home and kept on thinking that the sun rises and sets in their own neighborhood.

When orderly and honest men meet together and interchange opinions, some advantage must be gained. An honest rivalry is created and when one sees that he is not the man of prominence in the world he will not like to be surpassed by his neighbors. He will be spired by a justifiable pride, without which there can really be no success in anything, and it is in part the mission of Fairs to develope a healthy feeling of competition and rivalry.

Then again people can show their interest in public enterprises, and by this, show their public-spirit by being willing to advertise their own business in connection with the public enterprise. It is honorable [illegible] canoe. The world is too full of people who [illegible] [illegible] about "the old times now a days."

[illegible] me together our [illegible] Let us emulate [illegible] he now whose [illegible]

[illegible] every public citizen [illegible] Let every citizen in the State [illegible] your [illegible] [illegible] dered by those neighbors and friends [illegible] associations. Then, we beg you, come to the Sale on the 18th, 19th and 20th days of October and bring your wives, your children, your cousins and your aunts, and you will return home refreshed with your trip.

North Carolina Schools.

The annual report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction is out. The receipts were [illegible]. The expenditures [illegible]. Of the latter [illegible] was paid to [illegible] and [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

1828
It Originated!

DIRECTORY.

THE CITY.

Mayor—W. C. Glover Commissioners—W. C. Davis, Geo. W. Cobb, C. W. Overman, B. L. Banks and W. G. Underwood, Clerk—E. M. Underwood. Treasurer—G. D. B. Pritchard, Constable and Collector—Thomas Spires. Attorney—W. J. Griffin. Street Commissioner—S. D. Barnes. Fire Commissioners—C. E. Kramer and C. S. Wolfe.

Collector of Customs—Palemon John Pendleton—C. Griffin.

Examining surgeons of Pensions—Drs. [illegible] Wood, W. W. Griggs and W. J. Snowden. Meet on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday of each month at corner of Road and Main street.

CHURCHES.

Methodist—Rev. E. M. Jordan, Pastor, Baptist—Rev. C. A. G. Thomas, Pastor, Episcopal—Rev. L. L. Williams, Rector. Presbyterian—Rev. E. H. Johnston, Pastor.

Colored, Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins, Pastor. Baptist, Corner Stone—Elder Z. H. Berry, Pastor. Olive Branch—Elder J. A. Faulk, Pastor.

LODGES.

Masonic: Eureka Lodge, No. 317—Dr. W. W. Griggs W. M., D. B. Bradford Sec'y. and D. S. Kramer Treasurer.

Odd Fellows: Achoree Lodge, No. 14—G. L. Banks, N. G., H. O. Hill, Sec'y, J. C. Sanders, Treasurer.

Royal Arcanum: Tiber Creek Council, No. 1498—J. F. Overman Regent, C. E. Kramer Secretary, W. J. Woodley Treas, F. M. Cook Collector.

American Legion of Honor: J. D. Fulmer, Commander; Zeno Fearing, Secretary, G. W. Bell, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor—John H. Engle, Dictator; J. H. Burgess, Reporter; J. F. Overman, Treasurer.

U. S. benevolent Fraternity—J. F. Saunders, President; C. E. Kramer, Recording Secretary; C. A. Banks, Financial Secretary; T. B. Wilson, Treasurer.

THE COUNTY.

Commissioners: G. M. Scott, Chairman; Frank Lister, Elliott Whitehurst, Rufus Scott, M. W. Rankins. Sheriff, Thos. P. Wilcox. Superior Court Clerk, John P. Overman. Register of Deeds, M. B. Culpepper. Treasurer, Geo. W. Cobb. Board of Education, W. J. Griffin, R. B. Creecy jr., and N. E. Jones. Superintendent of Public Instruction, S. L. Sheep

—MISCELLANEOUS.—

G. W. Ward,
Attorney-at-Law.
ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.
Collections promptly made.
Will practice in State and Federal Courts

C. C. POOL,
Attorney-at-Law.
Real Estate a Specialty
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ELIZABETH CITY, - N. C.

W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR.

J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors-at-Law
Practice in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle District, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

T. P. WHITE,

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2d door North of Poindexter Street Bridge, near the Depot
Work Patching and Mending Rubber Boots a specialty.

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Gun-Smith,
At the Old Stand on Road Street
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F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.
East Main Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Fred Davis,
DEALER IN COAL

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All coal is screened before leaving the yard. Lowest prices guaranteed.
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- PATENTS. -

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A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents with names of actual clients in any State sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & Co.
OPP. THE PATENT OFFICE,
Washington, D. C.

The North Carolinian.

Wednesday, Sep't 21, 1892.

☞ Pasquotank Court this week.

☞ Only four more weeks till the Fair.

☞ Farmers have had a favorable week for saving fodder.

☞ A call has been issued for a Convention of the Pasquotank Democrats on October 1st.

☞ How the Bourbon Democrats are "going for" the Third partyites; but the latter are standing firm, especially in this locality.

☞ The Elizabeth City Academy opened its regular Fall session on Monday, with a fair attendance of pupils.

☞ The second number of the "Albemarle Park Journal" appeared on Friday. It contains several readable and interesting articles.

☞ His Honor Judge Boyce will hold Perquimans Superior Court at Hertford next week. The editor of the CAROLINIAN expects to be there on Monday and hopes to see his friends.

☞ On the 17th inst, by F. M. Newby, J. P., Mr. R. B. Creecy jr., and Miss Mary Boyd, both of Salem, this county, were united in the bonds of matrimony. The CAROLINIAN's best wishes, Dick!

☞ We again thank our esteemed friend J. Nicholson, of Belvidere, for a copy of the "Minutes of North Carolina Yearly Meeting of Friends, held at High Point, Guilford county, N. C, from the 12th of the 8th month to the 16th of the same, 1892." We always read the annual proceedings of this religious body with interest.

☞ The concert given at the Opera House on Thursday night by the Diamond Quartette Club, of Norfolk, under the management of Mr. T. A. Bullock, was liberally patronized and enjoyed by our music-loving people. Almost every piece was encored. They acceded to an urgent request to give another on Friday night.

☞ The Peoples' party of Gates held a Convention last week and put a full ticket in the field, from Representative down. It is said to be composed of some of the best men of the county. Theo. White and John F. Newsom, the Peoples' party nominees for the Senate, were present and addressed the Convention. There was a large attendance and great enthusiasm.

☞ Candid to Branch spoke here on Monday. He talked "bland and sweet" to the Alliance and farmer, but the impression made was like the "pouring of water on the back of a goose." The people want and demand something more than "taffy." He was followed by candidate for Elector Smith, who wearied the small remaining crowd in "threshing old straw" and repeating the stale old stories of past campaigns.

☞ At the meeting of the Republican Senatorial District Executive Committee held here on Thursday last, it was unanimously decided to be inexpedient to nominate candidates for the Senate. The members of the Committee stated that this was the general sentiment of the Republicans of their respective counties. The CAROLINIAN endorses the action of the Committee. Instead of a triangular fight, it leaves the contest between the candidates of the 'morsy back" Bourbons and the nominees of the more liberal and tolerant Peoples' party.

☞ Major Samuel Waters left on Saturday to attend the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic now being held in Washington City. It will be the most notable gathering of G. A. R. men that has ever taken place. A large number of reunions will be celebrated, offering "the veterans" opportunities to live over again the stirring scenes in which they took such an active part over a quarter of a century ago. Twenty-seven years have passed since the armies of the Union were mustered out, but the lapsing years devolve no loss of interest among the members of that great organization. There is no bitterness at these interesting gatherings; only the revival of old memories and a fresh influx of patriotic feeling in view of all that was suffered and won.

☞ For the information of "A Subscriber," and perhaps other readers anxious to know, the CAROLINIAN will state that Hon. David M. Furches, the Republican nominee for Governor, is 55 years of age, resides at Statesville, has always been a Republican, was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1861, was appointed Superior Court Judge in 1874, and held the Court in this District in 1876 we think. The editor of the Democratic paper of his town says of him. "He is blameless in his personal character and is a sound and painstaking lawyer, and a man of good ability," and editor Daniels of the Raleigh *Carolinian* says: "If he should be elected Governor he would be honest and a best qualified man of the three candidates in the field.

☞ The "Fisherman & Farmer" says that since the burning of the Branning Mill, some fifty persons have left Edenton.

☞ Six or eight drops of turpentine added to blacking for one stove brightens it and reduces the labor of polishing.

— A Horse for Sale. Gentle for work or driving. Inquire at this Office.

☞ The CAROLINIAN thinks Democrats must wear very strong magnifying glasses to see the "crowds" that attend the appointments of their speakers.

——If ROBINSON & Co. can't sell you, who can? They are headquarters on groceries and hardware.

☞ A contemporary says that if it is true that "the Lord helps those who help themselves," he is doing a powerful sight of work for President Harrison.

——Half a dozen Carpenters wanted immediately. Apply to E. W. Dozier, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ There is an old legal maxim to the effect that when you have no case abuse the other side. That is what the Bourbon Democrats are doing now.

——THE VERDICT IS! "Upon the evidence in this case, we unanimously find that Robinson & Co. sells the lowest.

☞ The reply of the CAROLINIAN to "Amicus" is: The Republican party was born looking forward. The Democratic party was born conservative. Its mission is to object to things that are going to be done.

——Fowler & Co mean business ALL THE TIME and propose to merit your patronage.

☞ The children who have to think of their clothes before playing with the dogs, digging in the sand, working in the shed or romping generally, never get half of their legitimate enjoyment of life.

——WANTED. 20,000 ladies to look at the large assortment of white and black summer dress goods at Fowler & Co's New styles, reasonable prices.

☞ The "brass knuckle" organ not only keeps on sparring but persists in asserting that the dead "Force bill" is an issue in this campaign. "James," said the old Quaker to the horse jockey, "it is too bad that telling whoppers is a sin, it seems to be so necessary in thy business."

☞ It's a good thing to know what your adversaries want you to do and then do the other thing. The Democrats were exceedingly anxious for the Republicans to put a Senatorial ticket in the field in this District; but the Republicans decline doing so.

——Off its base. The stove that's moved to make room for one of Robinson & Co's. NEW LEE Cook Stove.

☞ It is an old adage that "the rolling stone gathers no moss," and it seldom pays to make frequent changes in one's location. Each section has its advantages and its drawbacks, and while people look on one side of the picture only and become greatly dissatisfied with their situation, the fact is they lose by change more often than they gain.

— BRICK FOR SALE. A large quantity of well-burned, first-class quality of Brick now ready for the market at the "Thompson Brick Works." Address, F. G. Thompson, Manager, Elizabeth City, N. C.

☞ The CAROLINIAN will call special attention to a significant fact or two. This country was exclusively agricultural until, under protection, Factories took root. Now we produce $8,000,000,000 in manufactured articles annually, while Great Britian is only producing $4,500,000,000 in manufactured goods. And yet Democrats pronounce this "robbery." Is there a single CAROLINIAN reader that would object to having some more of it.

——IF YOU don't buy your goods until you can beat Robinson & Co's. prices, you are in for a life-long wait.

☞ The CAROLINIAN publishes the following which not only explains itself, but voices what is felt by many others. An occasional *encore*, or reasonable applause may be admissible, but when it is unreasonably prolonged, and when "stamping and squealing" are indulged in, it becomes insufferable.

DEAR EDITOR:—Will you not please say something in your next issue about the conduct of the boys who attend our concerts and places of amusement, and keep up such stamping and squealing that it just takes all the pleasure out of the evening's entertainment? and oblige

A SUFFERER.

☞ The *Reflector*, the democratic paper published at Harry Skinner's home, refering to him and Moye, says:

The Democracy not only of Pitt county, but of the entire State, is to be heartily congratulated that by the final settling to the Third party of these two men it has gotten rid of two cases of Simon pure Judas Iscariot hypocrisy, so far as politics is concerned, and no regrets will be expressed either at their going or at the inevitable defeat and oblivion which is before them.

It isn't very long ago since the "silver tongued orator" was lauded with eulogy by Democratic editors, but now, that his honest convictions have led him to differ from them, they are trying to crush him, and all who dare act with him, by virulent and scurrilous opprobrium.

——HAVE PRICE. Ladies $1 Dress shoes at 89c, and Ladies' $1.50 and $1.75 Button Fox Serge shoes at 75c. at Fowler & Co's

LOCAL MENTION

Don't forget the Fair.—Superintendent Bright is having excellent work done on the streets.—The new houses of Messrs Aydlett and Sawyer, on Main street, are nearing completion. Both are very handsome buildings.—No matter how much a young man may be tangled up in the bonds of love, he doesn't want another fellow to cut him out. Not much, he don't.—Mrs L. F. Zeigler and children, of Edenton, have been visiting relatives and friends here.—Fine Scuppernong grapes are plentiful and cheap in our market.—The following lyric is the Versifier's latest:

Why stays he locked within his room
Working without rest?
He's embroidering some *suspenders*
For the girl that he loves best.

—A fast man is very slow when it comes to paying his debts.—The Electric Light plant will be supplied with shavings for fuel, conducted to it by a blower from the Mill of the Pendvine Lumber Co.—Miss Grace Melick has returned from a visit to Hampton, Va.—Dr. R. N. Cartwright who has been spending some time in Western Carolina for the benefit of his health, has returned much improved.—It isn't safe these deceptive days to judge even a horse by appearances.—Mr. Peter Swain of Perquimans gave the CAROLINIAN a call on Thursday, and so did Mr. Nelson Butler of Currituck. They are both good and true Republicans.—It is stated that, as a rule, a man who has a mustache he can twist, or whiskers he can stroke, is three times longer making up his mind than one who hasn't.—

You find him where'er you go
Vaporously blowing,
Th' loud voice I man who claims to know
How the election 's going.

—Mrs. Grundy thinks that if some people ever get to heaven they'll be surprised to find who is there.—Theo. White esq., the Peoples' nominee for the Senate, was in the City the other day.—High toned, church steeple bells.—"Only a little goose" the gosling.—There is very little sickness in the City.—Several members of the Colored Post here left on Saturday to attend the Grand Encampment.—It is generally those who try to stand still that complain of being jostled by a cruel world.—Mr. C. D. Sillsan of Manteo, and Postmaster T. W. Whichard of Roanoke, were here and paid their respects on Saturday.—The local poet thinks that

If 'twere not for the Fool, the Wise
Might find their occupation gone,
For, should all folly fly the land,
Their pests, how could they make their own?

—The big boy wants to be alone to congratulate himself when he has gotten up the courage to kiss a pretty girl.—On the street corners and places where men do congregate, politics is being loudly discussed, and mainly by the "mossy backs" and protesting Third partyites. The latter seem to have the argument.—Rev. Mr. Blackwell, the new Pastor of the Baptist Church here, has arrived and taken charge.—Miss Mae Wood has left to enter the Female Seminary at Staunton, Va.—Prof. R. R. Eason has arrived and resumed his work at the Academy.—Mr. C. H. Robinson has returned from Westminster, Md. His family will remain there a few weeks longer.—Mr. J. L. Sawyer, the popular Water street Hardware Dealer, is off after a new stock.—

The candidate, so suave and bland,
Is shaking every body's hand.

—The "rotten egg" organ over the way now advocates intimidating the Third party by mobbing its leaders!—Captain William Jerrols has purchased the schooner "Mary Jane."—Col. Harvey Terry, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is attending Court here this week.—The steamer "McIntyre," of the Buffalo City Lumber Company, which has been undergoing repairs on Snell's Ways, has been launched.—A number of our friends called to see us this week. They are always welcome.—In order to thoroughly guard against cholera, Health Officer Cartwright has recommended the cleaning and disinfecting of the streets and premises of the City.—Editor Babb, of the "Perquimans Record," dropped in and paid his respects yesterday, and so did Dr. Norwitzky, the celebrated "Indian Tea" man.—Mrs Julia B. Ewell, who has been visiting friends here, has returned to home in Atlantic City, Va.—The Democratic Congressional District Committee met here yesterday. The Chairman told us one purpose was "to watch" him. Feigh, ho!—The CAROLINIAN subscription list is growing all the time.—Sheriff A. F. Riddick, of Perquimans, was in town yesterday.—Mr. and Mrs J. W. Dunn have returned from their trip to Salem, N. C.—Mrs Ezra T. Jankins and Miss Ella V. John left yesterday on a short visit to Baltimore, Md.—Our Superior Court is in session as we go to press, and will probably continue the most of the week. Mark G. Gregory esq., is Foreman of the Grand Jury. Among the visiting lawyers are Blount and Skinner of Hertford, Pruden and Bond of Edenton, Rodman of Washington and Starke of Norfolk.—Weisel and Salomonsky off for new goods.

It Should Be in Every House.

J. B. Wilson, 371 Clay st., Sharpsburg, Pa., says he will not be without Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, that it cured his wife who was threatened with Pneumonia after an attack of "La Grippe," when various other remedies and several physicians had fonher no good. Robert Baker, of Cookson, Ind., says he would not take a thousand dollars for what one bottle of New Discovery did for him. Anything you try for coughs, colds, throat or lung trouble, you are sure to get relief. Trial bottles free at Arox. Wentworth's Drug-store, 50c. per bottle.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

State Republican Platform.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Republican State Convention at Raleigh, on the 7th, day of September, 1892:

WHEREAS, we believe the continuous prosperity and happiness of the people depend upon the success of republican principles; therefore resolved,

1. That we endorse the platform of the National Republican party adopted at Minneapolis; and we likewise endorse the administration and re-nomination of Benjamin Harrison for the Presidency, and pledge to him and to Whitelaw Reid for the Vice-Presidency, our earnest and undivided support.

2. That we denounce the arbitrary system of county government as subversive of the rights of the people, destroying local self-government, imposing the burdens of taxation without representation, and affording the opportunity to place the administration of the county governments in the hands of the minority, investing them with arbitrary powers, not giving the constitutional right of appeal from their rulings.

3. We denounce the election laws now in force in North Carolina, enacted to prevent fair elections, and so framed as to allow the minority to rule by fraud and trickery, and oppress the people, rather than to obtain a full and free expression of the will of the voters.

4. Education and morality being the guarantees of good government, we favor the education of the people.

5. We denounce the fraudulent pretences of the democrats in claiming an economical administration of the State finances, while year after year, an increased and fictitious valuation has been placed upon property, as a basis of taxation, so that within a few years the burdens of the people have been nearly doubled, to meet the extravagant expenses of the State government.

6. We denounce among other matters, the present method of letting out the public printing, by which the same is given not to the lowest bidder, but to the favorites of the democratic party, regardless of economy.

7. We denounce the democrats for placing convict labor in competition with free labor.

8. We favor such legislation as will remedy the evil of excessive hours of labor in our factories and workshops.

9. We favor an increase of the national circulating medium in this country, and the establishment of postal savings banks for the purpose of securing a better distribution of money.

—[illegible]'s gallery will be supplied with [illegible] during the great rush on Fair [illegible] Virgo Lund, who made such [illegible] one year ago, will be [illegible] gallery when I am [illegible]
JNO. F. [illegible]

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary, the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Send by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts per box. FOR SALE BY A. WADSWORTH.

LADIES
Needing a tonic, or children who want building up, should take
BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.
It is pleasant; cures Malaria, Indigestion, Biliousness, Liver Complaints and Neuralgia.

A GOLD WATCH AND $240.

This is what every Agent receives who gets up a Club on our $1 per week plan.

Our 14 karat gold-filled cases are warranted for 20 years. Fine Elgin or Waltham movements. Stem wind and set, Ladies or Gents size. Equal to any $50 watch. To secure agents where we have none, we sell one of the Handsome Case Watches for the Club price $28 and send C. O. D. by express with privilege of examination before paying for same.

Our agent at Durham, N. C., writes: "Our Jewelers have confessed they don't know how you can furnish such work for the money."

One good reliable agent wanted for each place. Write for particulars.

EMPIRE WATCH CO.,
11-1'91. 1yr. New York.

LADIES ARE UNFORTUNATE.

because the higher they rise in society the more they find themselves bodily, [illegible] Phlotoken controls the nerves, and [illegible] in her various functions, and [illegible] with the many ills of woman [illegible] successfully. If your druggist [illegible] it he will order it for you [illegible] from Chas. F. Risley, [illegible] sale agents, 103 Courtlandt St., New York. Send for descriptive pamphlet with directions and certificates from many ladies who have used it and can't say enough in favor of Risley's Phlotoken
, 16-1 yr

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

—0—0—

We have opened a large first-class Furniture Store in the room recently occupied by J. Y. Old & son, on Water street. We have a large and nicely selected stock of all kinds of

FURNITURE
—AND—
FURNISHING GOODS

which will be sold at "bottom prices."

☞ Goods will also be sold on the Installment plan.

T. B. WILSON & CO.

Hallett & Co., Box 990 Portland, Maine

—TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.—

Norfolk and Southern R. R.

Schedule in effect June 15th, 1891.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Mail and Express Trains, southbound, daily (except Sundays,) leave Elizabeth City at 7.35 A. M., also on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. Northbound, daily except Sundays, leave Elizabeth City at 2.30 P. M., and on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9.00 A. M. Both trains arrive at and depart from Norfolk and Western Depot, Norfolk, connect at Norfolk with all Rail and Steamer lines, and at Edenton with Steamers for Roanoke, Cashie, Chowan and Scuppernong Rivers. Transfer steamer to Mackey's Ferry, them by N. & S. R. R. to Roper, Plankto and Belle Haven; connecting with steamer Haven Belle for Bay River, South Creek, &c

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked to all principal Points.

EASTERN CAROLINA DISPATCH
FAST FREIGHT & PASSENGER LINE.

The new and elegant steamer Neuse leaves Elizabeth City every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6.00 P. M. for Newberne, connecting with the A. & N. C. R. R. for Goldsboro, with the Atlantic Coast Line for Wilmington, Charleston, &c, and with the R. & G. R. R. train for Raleigh, Greensboro &c. returning, leaves Newberne Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at Roanoke Island going and returning.

Tickets on sale on board Steamer for Kinston, Goldsboro and Morehead City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Dispatch as follows: From Norfolk by Norfolk & Southern R. R., Baltimore, by P. W. & B. R. R., President street Station; Philadelphia, by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock street Station; New York, by Pennsylvania R. R., Pier 71 North River.

For further information apply to T. Selby Harney, Agt. Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern Railroad, Norfolk, Va.

M. E. KING, General Manager.
H. G. HUDGINS, Gen. Frt. & Pas. Agt.

Norfolk and North Carolina
CANAL COMPANY.
S. W. GARY, Superintendent.

The Norfolk & North Carolina Canal will admit steamers built especially for the water; lighter-built vessels of [illegible] feet and [illegible] draft.

The Locks will admit vessels 90 feet [illegible] and [illegible] draft.

Rates reduced to [illegible]

Vessels over 14 feet [illegible] over 12 feet will be [illegible] cured to [illegible] thorities.

Steamers will [illegible] permit [illegible] Vessels over [illegible] feet [illegible] cet beams [illegible] by the Chartery navigate the Canal at their own risk.

ENGINES, SAW MILLS
THRESHING MACHINES
Best Machinery at Lowest Prices
A. B. FARQUHAR,
York, Pa
51-12.

Hotels.

New Albemarle House,
C. W. Grice & Bro, Props
Corner Main and Road Sts,
Elizabeth City, N C.

First-class Hotel. Elegant Rooms, Good Table, Polite Attention. Electric Bells and Lights. Free Bus.

TERMS:—$2 and $2.50 Per Day.

HOTEL MERRIAM.
WATER STREET,
Elizabeth City, N. C.
SITUATED IN THE BUSINESS PART OF THE CITY.
J. E. MERRIAM, Proprietor.

EAGLE HOTEL.
HERTFORD, N. C.
Joseph S. Long, Proprietor.

Free Hack to and from Depot to passengers stopping at Hotel

Special attention paid to the Comfort of Guests. Table well supplied. Rooms clean and tidy. Charges moderate.

WOODARD HOUSE
EDENTON, N. C.

This well-established HOTEL still offers first class accommodations to the traveling public.
FIRST CLASS BAR ATTACHED
Sample Rooms [illegible] and Conveniences [illegible]
Free Hacks to [illegible]
Terms Reasonable.
J. L. ROGERSON, Proprietor

-- P. EWELL, --
Practical Watch-maker and Jeweler

Will keep constantly on hand a fine line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Solid Silver and Plated Ware, &c. Any article not in stock will be furnished on short notice at reduced price. I guarantee to sell any article in my line as cheap, if not cheaper, than can be bought in any first-class establishment in the Northern cities. All goods guaranteed as represented upon forfeit of double price paid.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO REpairing, and all work guaranteed for twelve months.

I DESIGN BIG WATCH.
Water St. (next door to Overman's corner)
Elizabeth City, N. C.
13 Years Experience at Bench

AT COST!

AT COST!

R. SALOMONSKY

Will from this date until September 1st, 1892, sell all his stock at and below cost, in order that he may go into his

NEW STORE,

with a FRESH CLEAN STOCK from one end to the [illegible] These goods are all first-class in every particular and [illegible] other things embraces the

LARGEST LINE OF CLOTHING [illegible]

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, SHOES HATS &c., in the [illegible] These goods will not be carried to our new quarters and must be sold at low prices will sell them. New BARGAINS EVERY DAY. The sale begins to-day and will continue until the first of September at our old stand on Water Street.

R. SALOMONSKY.

AT COST!

There is no Sleight of

by means of which we have been able to [illegible] the prices and cans of goods we are offering managed by the way the public patronize. FOUR THINGS AT ONCE are possible if they work together. One simply drawn by four horses—four good horses—instead of one wretched screw or matched pair. And as we understand how to drive the team they

Make It

possible for us to make good time along the road of trade. The four corners [illegible] house are

Best Goods, Honest Dealing,
Low Prices, Large [illegible]

Groceries, Hardware, Stoves, Crockery, Tin-ware, Paints, Oil, Rope, Twine, Hay, Lime, Cement, Plastering Hair, Shingles, &c &c.

ROBINSON & CO.
Water Street, - - - Elizabeth City

J. B. FLORA. JAS. G. MORRIS

J. B. FLORA & CO.

AGENTS FOR DUPONT'S POWDER { "EVERYBODY SAYS" } AGENTS FOR

What business has been dull and money scarce during the last six months. This our business has been larger than for any six months since we began, and [illegible] increase.

Moore's Food for Thought

in this condition of things. The reason for it is of great interest to those who have to provide for. We have been in this business and have done nothing else for [illegible] and it is reasonable to suppose that we know our business, when and how to buy to be served. We purchase in large lots direct from first hands, for cash only, and it will

To Examine Our Stock

Groceries, Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Hardware, Guns, Pistols, Cutlery, Paints, Zinc, Varnishes and colors, Buggy and Cart Harness, Saddles, Whips, Shipping Line, Cement, Plaster, &c.

Quotations Cheerfully Given. - Lowest Prices

New Store, Foot of Main Street, Elizabeth City

—THE LARGEST STOCK OF—
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS
AND SHOES,
Ever shown in Elizabeth City are now open for your examination on

FOWLER & CO'S

WITH PRICES TO PLEASE BOTH AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

I PAY FOR THIS SPACE

Because I have something to say that is of interest to practical people,

Because I want to reach the knowing and progressive people of this vicinity.

Because people of this class are the people whose trade I desire to win.

THE BEST PEOPLE

are the thinking people. They know what they want. They are not to be won by mere irresponsible cackle. Fair dealing wins them, and one they are staunch customers, not to be budged by bluster.

All thinking people are invited to make an examination of our goods in order to be convinced of the fact that our low prices are consistent with a high grade of quality.

MOSES WEISEL.
WATER ST, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Furniure, Wares and Stationery.

☞ I have constantly on hand a large and full assortment of

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware, Table Cutlery, Queens, Porcelain and French Decorated Ware, Chandeliers, Glass-ware, Wall-paper, Carpets, Oil-cloths, Glass, &c., &c.

Also Bibles, School Books, Poets and Novels at NEW YORK PRICES. Albums, Sunday School Supplies and all kinds of Stationery very low.

If you Want to Save Money Call and See Me

P. W. MELICK.
Water Street, Elizabeth City, N. C

DR. THACHER'S
Liver and Blood
SYRUP
A POWERFUL TONIC
PURE LIVER REGULATOR
PERFECT BLOOD PURIFIER

Mr. Bert Marchbanks, Druggist, Sparta, Tenn., informs us that a case of scrofulous sore eyes was cured by taking three large bottles of Dr. Thacher's Liver and Blood Syrup.

Price, 50c and $1.
Treatise on Liver and Blood Diseases Mailed Free.
Dr. H. S. Thacher Medicine Co.,
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

FAVORITE SINGER
Warranted for Five Years.
LOW ARM
ONLY
$20

HIGH ARM $25.00.

OUR FAVORITE SINGER
Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers
Sent on trial. Delivered in your house free of freight charges. Buy only of Manufacturers. Save Canvassers' Commissions. Get New Machines. Address for Circulars and Testimonials,
Co-Operative Sewing Machine Company,
209 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

PROGRESS OF THE PLAGUE.

The Condition Aboard the Pest Ships Off New York.

The State of the Pestilence in Europe and Asia.

On the fourteenth day after the pest ships from Hamburg were quarantined in New York Harbor the Health Board of the city issued a bulletin which showed that up to that time not a single case of cholera had appeared in the metropolis, and Dr. Jenkins, the State Quarantine Inspector, also announced that no deaths and no new cases had occurred on board of the infected vessels—the Moravia, Normannia, Rugia, Wyoming and Scandia. Up to this report the total deaths on these five plague ships had been: At sea, sixty-three; in port, twenty-two; total number of sick, 173.

But although the plague had thus apparently received a check, the danger of infection which threatened the first and second class passengers on board the Normannia and the other quarantined steamers was as great as ever, and the piteous appeals from the imprisoned tourists to be removed to a place of safety were heartrending, and the National, State and local authorities rendered their efforts to provide a point of sequestration, begun by the purchase for $240,000 by New York state of Fire Island, and the setting aside and fitting up of Sandy Hook Point by the local and Federal governments.

The purchase of Fire Island, to be used as a place of refuge for the Normannia's passengers, caused deep indignation on Long Island, and hundreds of laymen congregated from all along the east and threatened desperate resistance to this contamination of one of their favorite resorts.

The 488 passengers on the Normannia were transferred to the iron steamboat Cepheus, and a start was made for their haven of refuge but the pilot had chosen a poor time for the attempt and the unfortunates were compelled to remain on board in cramped quarters all night, without food or sleep, as there were no accommodations for either on the Cepheus.

The Normannia's passengers, after returning from their fruitless trip passed a wretched night, and started out again next morning for the Surf Hotel.

Although Fire Island is nine miles from the nearest point on the mainland and separated by an expanse of salt water, the panic-stricken crowds of Islip watched all night to prevent the landing of passengers. The fleet of plague ships was then less than nine miles from New York City.

The determination of the residents along the opposite shore of the Great South Bay to prevent their landing had not been weakened when the Cepheus appeared for the second time.

The people living along the shore made a determined effort to prevent the landing. It was well understood that a desperate resistance to the transfer would be made, but it is doubtful whether any one looked forward to such a hostile demonstration as was that afternoon made toward the Cepheus.

Armed men stood on the Fire Island pier, and, at the command of their leaders, cast aside the hawsers which had been thrown to the pier to secure the landing of the transfer steamboat. The efforts of the police on the Cepheus to awe the determined men on the pier were unavailing. Neither were the piteous cries of the pale-faced, hollow-eyed women, suffering as they must have been the most terrible mental anxiety, successful in raising pity within the breasts of the men who forbade them to land and seek shelter and comfort within the quarters provided them by the State.

Twice was the Cepheus driven from her pier, and, finally, baffled and beaten, she was compelled to anchor off Fire Island, while a mob of at least one thousand men held possession of the pier and threatened the life of any one who attempted to gain the shore.

In the Brooklyn Supreme Court in the meantime Justice Barnard granted the Board of Health of Islip, Long Island, an injunction restraining Dr. Jenkins, his agents or any other persons from landing passengers or baggage from any quarantined ship on any part of Islip town, which includes Fire Island.

Governor Flower when he was informed of the situation said that were he the captain of the Cepheus he would disregard the injunction. Dr. Jenkins telegraphed to Governor Flower asking for State troops to enforce a landing on Fire Island. Altogether the situation regarding the Fire Island plan was extremely complicated, and not a little sensational.

At sunset the Cepheus lay rolling in the surf, two furlongs off Fire Island, while 400 armed baymen refused either the privilege of landing or the succor of blankets to keep the shivering, wealthy outcast voyagers warm.

Governor Flower issued a proclamation at noon directing the Sheriff of Suffolk County to resist any interference with the State authorities in taking possession of Fire Island, and warning all people not to interfere with the use of Fire Island as a quarantine station. While the Governor was issuing his proclamation, Judge Barnard was granting his injunction.

Governor Flower issued an order calling out the Naval Reserve. The order instructed the reserve to assemble under command of Captain Miller on the pier of the Providence line whence they were to proceed at once by steamer to Fire Island and protect the passengers while landing from the Cepheus. The Governor in his order said the reserve must not hesitate to use force if necessary.

Captain Miller, after the order was issued, had a conference with Governor Flower. Immediately after the conference the captain issued instructions to the First Battalion of the reserve to be promptly on hand with thirty rounds of ammunition and three days' rations.

The afternoon of the cholera quarantine dawned with the weary cabin passengers of the Normannia tossed about on the sea, about 500 rods from Fire Island, still awaiting to make a landing and a crowd of Long Islanders grouped on shore to prevent them from doing so.

But the force-action that troops had been ordered to the scene to effect a landing by force dismayed the indignant baymen, and when, in addition, they learned that the injunction issued by Judge Barnard had been dissolved, they decided to offer no further opposition.

Justice Barnard's order was vacated by the General Term of the Supreme Court, sitting in Brooklyn, and then the Cepheus, which had spent the night in the Great South Bay, steamed up to the landing and the 500 men, women and children were at last comfortably quartered in the Surf Hotel. The baymen withdrew from Fire Island when they learned that the injunction had been dissolved and that the troops were on the way to suppress disorder.

The Cepheus was a long time in getting away from her moorings, and when she reached the dock finally there was a lot of tremendous cheering and yelling. The band was playing "Hail Columbia" just as the gang plank was run up.

The first to step off were the stewards, while the tugs which were still about blew their whistles and the crowd screamed, waved flags and yelled with delight. The band followed the stewards and struck up "Hail Columbia" again.

A procession was formed, the passengers following in order, and the music being changed as the line wound up the board walk round to the house, where they were arranged on the long piazzas waiting for the assignment of rooms. It was a most striking scene. Some of the men and women were in tears and others shouted for joy.

Great bustle followed the arrival of the passengers at the hotel. Considering the fact that 500 guests arrived within five minutes it was natural that some confusion should result. Every one was good natured, however, and waited patiently until assigned to quarters.

Such progress was made by the temporary hotel clerks that within two hours all were comfortably situated. No distinction was made for the disposition of rooms. It was all a lottery. But there was no grumbling. Every one was too happy, and gray-haired men jumped about in the sand like boys.

The second-cabin passengers were put in the westerly end of the house, and the saloon passengers in the easterly end.

At 6:30 supper was served. It would be difficult to find a happier crowd than filled the dining room. Conventionalities were cast aside. Every one knew every one else, and congratulations were showered from every quarter of the room.

Not strict quarantine was maintained. Had they thought of it one-half the passengers could have walked up the shore half a mile, hired cat boats, and sailed to the shore.

Two regiments of the National Guard and the Naval Reserve went down to Fire Island to force a landing if necessary for the Normannia's passengers. The news that the militia was on its way, and that the injunction forbidding the landing of passengers had been dissolved, reached Fire Island before the troops did, however, and there was no mob to oppose either the State's soldiers or sailors when they arrived.

The boat containing the military was unable to get nearer than fifteen miles to Fire Island, and put back. The Thirteenth Regiment of Brooklyn and a few of the Naval Reserve men went to Babylon by rail.

Secretary Foster warned the steamship companies that they must stop bringing immigrants from infected ports, and must not try to bring steerage passengers into the country under the guise of second cabin passengers.

There was another surprise in the afternoon when Judge Barnard issued a writ of habeas corpus directing Doctor Jenkins to show cause in court why the Normannia's passengers should be detained on Fire Island. The writ was sued out by Roger M. Sherman on behalf of A. M. Palmer "and others." Work was pushed rapidly on the camp at Sandy Hook in order to make it ready for the reception of passengers from infected ships.

The State Board of Health has taken control of the Fire Island Quarantine.

Hope in Hamburg.

The last report from the epidemic at Hamburg was more encouraging than at any time in the previous two weeks. On this day there had been 787 fresh cases, 111 less than the day before, and 133 less than two days before; 208 deaths, or eighty-three less than on the day before.

The burials on this day numbered 345. There were that evening 3089 patients in cholera hospitals and barracks, against 3239 on the previous day.

The city shows many signs of recovering from its stupor. Several large billiard rooms and cafes were opened for business. The restaurants on and near the Jungfernstieg that afternoon had five customers where they had one a week before.

Persons who had never met before discussed familiarly the sufferings which they and their families had undergone since the plague set in.

The horse cars, which had almost ceased running, were started to make half the number of trips made before the epidemic began. They have been practically empty. The hotels received thirty-five strangers from other cities.

No effort has been made to revive the shipping business in the harbor. The fishing vessels are tied up to their docks and will remain so until October, as the demand for fish has been completely extinguished. Only about five per cent. of the usual number of vessels are now loading at the port of Hamburg.

The water front was filled all day with unemployed men, making inquiries as to when work would be resumed at the docks. Many of them cried when they were told that for two or three weeks at least they could not expect employment. Six children and two women in the harbor district are reported as having died of lack of nourishment.

The official report of the municipality was published a few days ago. The total number of cases is given as 14,109; the number of deaths almost exactly 9000. The highest death rate is said to have been on August 30, when 484 fatal cases were reported.

The City Council recommends that artesian wells, to replace the infected waterworks, be drilled in all parts of the city.

The total exodus of citizens to escape infection is estimated to have amounted to 28,000 persons. Only incomplete returns from railway officials are the basis of the estimate. The number of fugitives has been probably nearer 45,000 or 50,000.

The through passenger service on railways entering the city has been reduced, as the accommodations now are far beyond the requirements of the few travelers to and from the city.

The Prefect of Police in Berlin has been appointed Imperial Health Commissioner for the Elbe District. Bremen has been officially declared free from cholera.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

Several Australian cyclists are coming to the World's Fair to engage in the cycling contests which are being arranged.

A heroic statue of Hendrik Hudson, the discoverer of the Hudson River, will be placed in the New York World's Fair building.

Miss Elizabeth Ney, of Hemstead, Tex., a descendant of Marshal Ney, of France, will execute in marble the statues of a number of Texas heroes for exhibition at the World's Fair.

New York State proposes to exhibit at the World's Fair complete data, including photographs of all the monuments which have been erected to soldiers of that State who served in the war of the Revolution, the war of 1812, or the war of 1861.

The United States ship Constitution is about to start for Italy to collect works of art for the World's Fair. These are treasures will remain in constant custody of the Government and will be returned after the Fair in the same manner as brought.

More than 10,000 men are now at work in getting the buildings and grounds ready for the great Exposition of 1893. On a number of the structures work proceeds day and night. Wonderful progress is being made, and it is assured that all will be completed in time for the opening.

Carl Hagenbeck, the celebrated German collector and tamer of wild animals, is in Chicago to arrange for the extensive zoological exhibit which he will make in Midway Plaisance, at the World's Fair. He will exhibit lions, tigers, panthers, leopards, bears, monkeys, etc., in great number, and will show the largest "happy family" ever seen.

A very interesting exhibit in the Transportation Department of the World's Fair will be made by the steamship railway companies of England. The collection of models of battleships, yachts, cruisers, steamers and merchant vessels will be more complete than was ever before exhibited. The London and Northern Railway will send over a complete train of cars headed by a great compound locomotive named "Great Britain."

The exhibit to be made at the World's Fair under the direction of the Bureau of Hygiene will be of special public interest and value because it deals with sanitary subjects in every phase. Physical development; food supply; preparation of food, cooking and serving, dwellings and buildings, hygiene of the workshop and factory, food inspection, quarantine, reception, cure and protection of immigrants—these are a few of the subjects to be illustrated by the bureau.

Members of the North American Turner-Bund are making elaborate preparations for their exhibit at the World's Fair. They will occupy 4500 square feet in the Liberal Arts building and 112,500 square feet for out door drill, in which probably 5000 adults and several thousand children will participate. In this extra space the Turners will have model classes taught gymnastics in accordance with their system, now in vogue in their societies and the Chicago public schools. The exhibition represented by their commission includes 350 societies, with a membership of 53,000, of which 5000 reside in Chicago.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORT.

The Government Statistician's Review for the Month.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports a decline in the September condition of corn to 79.5 from 82.5 in August. The change is slight in the surplus corn States, except in Kansas. Present condition is 79 in Ohio, 75 in Indiana, 70 in Illinois, 78 in Iowa, 82 in Missouri, 70 in Kansas, and 76 in Nebraska. In other States the average of condition is everywhere higher than the National average, except in Michigan and Wisconsin. In comparison with September reports of the past four years the figures were lower, 70.1 in 1890, 72.3 in 1887, 76.6 in 1885. The present figures are between five and six points below the average of ten previous years.

The September average of condition of winter and spring wheat as harvested is 85.8. The August average for spring wheat was 87.3, and the July condition of winter wheat was 89.6. The average decline since previous reports, therefore, exceeds three points. In the preceding ten years the condition was lower in 1883, 1885, 1887, 1888 and 1890. The average of ten years is 86.

The condition of other crops is as follows: Oats, 78.9; rye, 88.5; barley, 87.4; buckwheat, 89.0; potatoes, 74.8; tobacco, 79.9. This is a heavy reduction in everything except rye and barley.

The cotton report of the Department of Agriculture indicates a lower condition of the crop than in any September since 1883. The average is 76.8 against 82.7 last year, and 85.5 in 1890. The decline since August 1 exceeds five points. The State averages are: Virginia, 75; North Carolina, 76; South Carolina, 77; Georgia, 79; Florida, 65; Alabama, 72; Mississippi, 72; Louisiana, 76. Texas, 81; Arkansas, 79; Tennessee, 79.

BRITONS FIRED UPON.

Central Americans Keeping Cholera Out With Cannon Balls.

The British Royal Mail steamship Atrato has been fired on three times off Savanilla, Panama, Central America. To avoid the necessity of her entering the port a gunboat came alongside and transferred the mails and passengers. The commander of the gunboat then ordered the steamship to leave.

The Atrato then went to Cartagena and received similar treatment. She finally cast anchor at Colon. The ports are closed against all vessels from Europe.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

Frank Garvin, a newspaper artist, aged twenty-three years, shot his wife Cora through the heart at their home in Allegheny, Penn. The couple were married three days before, and the cause of the deed is supposed to be insane jealously. Mrs. Garvin was twenty years of age and very pretty.

Senator David B. Hill, of New York, has bought the J. K. Emmett mansion in Albany for $50,000, and will live there.

The President visited Saranac, N. Y., driving over from Loon Lake, and made a brief speech to the people.

E. Ellery Anderson, acting for the Democratic National Committee, obtained an order requiring Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York City, to show cause why he should not be compelled to show the original blanks upon which he based his last report that wages had been increased under the McKinley bill. The Commissioner said he would not give them up until compelled by the court of last resort.

The United States cruisers Chicago and Philadelphia left the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, in command of Acting Rear Admiral John G. Walker. The Chicago, which is the flagship, is bound for Venezuela. The Chicago is in command of Captain John F. McGlensey. She goes to La Guayra to protect American interests there.

Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. John P. Newman visited Loon Lake, N. Y., and dined with President Harrison.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Michael Broderick, the boy shot by soldiers of the Twenty-second Regiment during the railroad strike at Buffalo, N. Y., brought in a verdict declaring the shooting unjustifiable, and recommending that all honorable means be taken to bring the guilty party or parties to justice.

The President abandoned his tour in northern and central New York, owing to the condition of Mrs. Harrison's health.

The State election was held in Maine; the plurality of Cleaves, Republican, for Governor was estimated on the morning after the election at less than 11,000.

While attempting to clean a sewer in Jersey City, N. J., a laborer was suffocated by sewer gas and two other men lost their lives while trying to rescue him.

At Hartford Judge Luzon B. Morris was nominated by the Connecticut Democrats for Governor. The nomination was by acclamation. Ernest Cady, of Hartford, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

The New Jersey State Republican Convention met at Trenton and nominated the Hon. John Kean for Governor.

It was decided to hold a consultation of physicians at Loon Lake, N. Y., in the case of Mrs. Harrison; the President remained at her bedside almost constantly.

South and West.

The Colorado Republican State Convention, held at Pueblo, nominated J. C. Helm, of El Paso County, for Governor.

Adam Foster, who killed his rival, and Andrew Jeffries, who murdered a white man, were hanged a few days ago at Spartansburg, S. C.

Auditor Ackerman's report of the World's Fair finances, just made public, shows the total receipts to August 31 to be $10,401,044.65, and the expenditures to be $8,743,259.22. The balance on hand at the time the report was made up was $1,657,785.43.

Professor Barnard, of the Lick Observatory, California, has discovered a fifth satellite for Jupiter.

Washington.

The War Department, by direction of the President, granted the use of Sandy Hook, N. J., for quarantined steamship passengers.

Under pressure from Washington, the Canadian Pacific is proceeding with its investigation of the Chinese smuggling cases.

Postmaster-General Wanamaker has accepted all of the bids for ocean mail service, with the exception of that for route No. 65, New York to Rio. This bid was rejected in order to accept a more advantageous service on practically the same route.

Lieutenant Peary has telegraphed to the Navy Department from St. John's, Newfoundland, that the United States Navy claims the highest discoveries on the east coast of Greenland, Independence Bay, eighty-two degrees north latitude, thirty-four degrees west longitude, discovered on July 4, 1892. Greenland's ice cap ends south of Victoria Inlet.

Foreign.

The sixteen-year-old son of Captain Sigsworth was knocked overboard from a fishing boat off Cardigan, Prince Edward Island. His father jumped over to save him, but the heavy sea was too much for them, and both sank after struggling for nearly an hour.

At Genoa, Italy, King Umberto and Queen Margherita visited the Columbus Exhibition and inspected the American section.

The little village of Hedleyville, a suburb of Quebec, Canada, has been completely wiped out of existence by fire. About a hundred houses were destroyed and from five hundred to six hundred people left homeless.

Mexican bandits fired from ambush on a mule train, killed five guards and robbed the money bags of $10,000 in gold coin.

Frank Reilley, one of the crew of the United States steamship Newark, which took part in the Columbus fetes, was murdered while on shore at Genoa, Italy. He visited a lodging house in the city and was killed in a fight.

The harvest in the West of Ireland, which recently promised to be abundant, has been completely spoiled by incessant rains.

The European cholera record for one day, the last received, is as follows: Paris, fifty-two new cases, thirty deaths; Havre, eight new cases, five deaths; Hamburg, 310 new cases, 161 deaths; Russia, 2337 new cases, 1869 deaths.

Three persons were burned to death in the Chamberley Hotel fire, at Montreal, Canada. Other guests saved themselves by jumping from windows.

The Russians have evacuated the Pamirs of Afghanistan. A large force has been ordered to be stationed permanently at Murghao.

Miss Jane Armstrong, an aged woman from New York, has killed herself with a revolver at Monaco, where she had lost $5,000 by gambling in ten days.

A daughter was born to the Emperor and Empress of Germany at Potsdam. She is the seventh child, but the first daughter.

Rear-Admiral John Cumming Howell, United States Navy, died at Folkestone, England, a few days ago. He had been on the retired list of the navy for ten years. He took part in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Carl Schurz is an adept at the piano.

Frederick Douglass plays the fiddle.

Gladstone is the only Englishman who has held the office of Premier four times.

The Turkish Sultan's daughters take a daily music lesson from their father, who is an accomplished pianist.

M. P. Galladay, of Holden, Mo., is proud of the fact that he is the lineal descendant of the original Mother Goose.

A Democratic nominee for Congress in Texas, Judge Pascal, has a moustache that measures sixteen inches from end to end.

Labor Commissioner Peck, of New York, has held office for nine years, having been appointed in 1883 by Grover Cleveland.

The Queen Regent of Spain refuses to touch a penny of the $100,000 a year to which, as the widow of the late King, she is entitled.

Bismarck used to spell his name without the c. The present spelling does away with monetary significance of the names Bis-mark—two mark.

The mother of Rev. Robert Fulton Crary, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., is the only surviving child of Robert Fulton, the inventor of the steamboat.

Rev. Dr. Milburn, the blind preacher and ex-Chaplain of the House of Representatives, has completed a work on the early history of the Mississippi Valley.

Mrs. A. E. N. Robertson, of Muscogee, Indian Territory, has been made a doctor of philosophy by the University of Ohio for translating the New Testament out of the Greek into the language of the Creek Indians.

John I. Blair, the railroad magnate, whose first sale was a muskrat skin, and who now is a very many millionaire, recently celebrated his ninetieth birthday at his home at Blairstown, N. J. His most recent enterprise is the Wall street banking house of Blair & Co.

The Cherokee strip is now absolutely clear of occupants. The last batch of cattle has been shipped from Enid under the instructions of the United States troops in command of Captain O'Dara. Since the troops have been in the field 50,000 head of cattle have been evicted. Of this number the Rock Island has sent 38,000 to the Chicago market.

A RAILWAY HORROR.

A Terrible and Fatal Accident at West Cambridge, Mass.

A Train Telescoped, With Much Loss of Life.

A through freight express train, west bound, on the Fitchburg Railroad, ran into a passenger train standing on the out-bound track at West Cambridge (Mass.) Junction, telescoping the rear car, killing eight persons outright and injuring nearly forty others, three of whom died next day, and seven others were thought to be fatally hurt.

While standing near the crossing the express freight train, which was bound West, came thundering along, and just as the passenger train started to cross to the Watertown branch the freight train crashed into the rear of the passenger train.

The passenger train engine and the forward truck of the smoking car No. 72 had crossed over on the branch track, which left passenger cars Nos. 39 and 158 on the crossover, and No. 38, the fatal car, standing on the main westbound track.

The cars were piled up on one another in indescribable confusion, completely blocking both tracks for full one hundred yards. As soon as the accident occurred word was dispatched by telephone to the various police stations in Boston to send surgeons to the scene.

Engineer Goodwin, of the freight train, says: "As soon as I saw the signals on the rear of the passenger train I reversed the engine, but the momentum of the freight carried it into the passenger train. Fireman Eugene Alexander and I stuck by our engine. I saw no signal or flagman on the track."

C. F. Lawson, engineer of the passenger train, and one of the best men on the Fitchburg road, says: "I cannot account for the accident, except that the night was so foggy that the engineer of the freight did not see our flagman until it was too late to stop his train."

As soon as the crash came there was a wild rush to get out of the cars. Frantic men and women rushed about in a purposeless way, shrieking and groaning.

But soon another source of danger developed. Flames began to burst from the wrecked freight cars. Two alarms on the fire bells were hurriedly sounded, and by hard work the fire was subdued.

Then the work of rescuing the dead and injured was begun. The windows of the rear car had to be broken in and a portion of the side cut through in order to reach them.

The station was turned into an emergency hospital, to which those taken from the wreck were removed and cared for. One by one the dead bodies were brought in and laid upon the floor.

Mangled by the crash of timbers, scalded by steam and blackened by fire, they presented a sickening appearance.

Most of those on the passenger train were residents of places on the Watertown branch, and nearly all of them were working people.

Philadelphians are allowing themselves to grow uneasy about Lieutenant Perry and his wife, the Arctic explorers, because the cryolite traders, who usually come from Ivigtut twice a year, are now a little overdue. This, it is thought, means that the Greenland ice pack has hindered navigation; and, if so, the relief steamer Kite may not have got up to Whale Sound as promptly as was hoped, if, indeed, she has reached her destination at all.

A monument over the grave of James Fletcher, a veteran of the Revolution, was unveiled a few days ago, on the Charlton River, twelve miles from Kirksville, Mo.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

38	BEANS AND PEAS.	
Beans—Marrow, 1891, choice	$2 15	@$2 17½
Medium, 1891, choice	1 95	@ 2 00
Pea, 1891, choice	1 95	@ 2 00
Red kidney, 1891, choice	2 75	@ 2 90
Red kidney, poor to fair	1 75	@ 2 65
Lima, Cal., per bush	—	@ 2 00
Green peas, 1891, per bush	—	@ —
1891, bags	—	@ —
	BUTTER.	
Creamery—St. & Penn, extra	24½	@ 25
St. & Penn., firsts	22	@ 23½
Western, firsts	22	@ 23½
Western, seconds	21	@ 21
Western, thirds	17	@ 19
State dairy—half tubs, and pails, extras	—	@ 23
Half tubs and pails, 1sts	20	@ —
Half tubs and pails, 2ds	18	@ 19
Welsh tubs, extras	22	@ —
Welsh tubs, 1sts	20	@ 21
Welsh tubs, 2ds	18	@ 19
Western—Im. creamery, 1sts	19	@ 20
W. Im. creamery, 2ds	16	@ 18
W. Im. creamery, 3ds	15	@ 15½
Western Factory, fresh, firsts	16	@ —
W. Factory, seconds	15	@ 15½
W. Factory and dairy, 3ds	14½	@ —
	CHEESE.	
State factory—Full cream, large size white, fancy	9½	@ 10
Full cream, colored, fancy	—	@ 10
Full cream, good to prime	9	@ 9½
Part skims, choice	6½	@ 7
Part skims, good to prime	4½	@ 6
Part skims, common	3	@ 4½
Full skims	1	@ 2
	EGGS.	
State and Penn—Fresh	22	@ 23
Western—Fresh, fancy	—	@ 22
Fresh, prime	21½	@ 21½
	FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.	
Apples—Red sorts, bbl	2 25	@ 2 75
Green sorts, per bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Sweet varieties, per bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Pears, Bartlett, per bbl	4 00	@ 5 50
Seckel, per bbl	3 00	@ 4 50
Common cooking, per bbl	1 50	@ 2 25
Grapes, up river, Del., per lb	5	@ 7
Up river, Niagara, per lb	5	@ 6
Up river, Concord, lb	3	@ 3½
Peaches, Jersey, extra, basket	1 25	@ 1 50
Poor to fair	50	@ 1 00
Watermelons, per 100	4 00	@14 00
Muskmelons, per bbl	50	@ 1 50
Plums, up river, per bbl	4 00	@ 6 00
State, 10 lb basket	60	@ 75
Cranberries, Cape Cod, bbl	6 00	@ 7 50
	HOPS.	
State—1892, seedlings, per lb	20	@ 22
1891, prime	21	@ —
1891, common to good	17	@ 20
Old odds	6	@ 8
	LIVE POULTRY.	
Fowls—Jersey, State, Penn	13	@ —
Western, per lb	—	@ 18
Spring Chickens, local, lb	12½	@ 13½
Southern per lb	12	@ 12½
Roosters, old, per lb	7½	@ 8
Turkeys, per lb	12	@ 13
Ducks—N. J., N. Y., Penn., per pair	60	@ 85
Southern, per pair	50	@ 60
Geese, Western, per pair	1 25	@ 1 50
Southern, per pair	1 12	@ 1 25
Pigeons, per pair	30	@ 40
	DRESSED POULTRY—FRESH KILLED.	
Turkeys—Young, per lb	20	@ 22
Old mixed weights	18	@ 19
Toms, fair to prime	—	@ —
Chickens—Phila., per bl	15	@ 19
L. I. broilers	—	@ —
Fowls—St. and Penn., per lb	13½	@ 14
Western, per lb	13½	@ 14
Ducks—Western, per lb	9	@ 11
Eastern, per lb	17	@ 18
Spring, L. I., per lb	17	@ 18
Geese—Spring Eastern, per lb	18	@ —
Squabs—Dark, per doz	1 75	@ —
Light, per doz	2 75	@ 3 00
	VEGETABLES.	
Potatoes—Southern, seconds	—	@ —
Jersey, prime, per bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Jersey, inferior, per bbl	—	@ 1 00
L. I., in bulk, per bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Cabbage, L. I., per 100	4 00	@ 5 00
Onions—Jersey, yellow, bbl	200	@ —
State, per bbl	2 50	@ 50
Squash—Marrow, per barrel	75	@ 1 00
L. I., yellow, barrel	—	@ —
L. I., white, barrel	—	@ —
Cucumbers, pickles, per 1000	1 00	@ 3 00
Long Island, per 100	60	@ 75
Tomatoes, Acme, etc., crate	50	@ 65
State, per bbl	25	@ 50
Lima beans, fair to prime, bag	1 50	@ 2 00
Egg plant, Jersey, per bbl	75	@ 1 00
Sweet potatoes, Va., per bbl	—	@ 2 00
South Jersey, per bbl	2 37	@ 2 50
Celery, near by, doz. bunches	1 00	@ 1 25
	GRAIN, ETC.	
Flour—City Mill Extra	4 25	@ 4 35
Patents	4 50	@ 4 75
Wheat—No. 2 Red	78	@ 78¼
Rye—State	63	@ 68
Barley—Two-rowed State	—	@ —
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	58	@ 59½
Oats—No. 2 White	39½	@ 39¾
Mixed Western	38½	@ 39½
Hay—Good to Choice	60	@ 85
Straw—Long Rye	45	@ 50
Lard—City Steam	6.75c	@6.80c
	LIVE STOCK.	
Beeves, City dressed	6	@ 8¼
Milch Cows, com. to good	30 00	@48 00
Calves, City dressed	9	@ 12½
Sheep, per 100 lbs	4 00	@ —
Lambs, per lb	5¼	@ 6¾
Hogs—Live, per 100 lbs	4 00	@ 5 65
Dressed	7¾	@ 9

THE LABOR WORLD.

About 55,000 London tailors are locked out of work.

Grape cultivation employs 2,300,000 persons in France.

Hackmen of Chicago have the word "Union" painted on each side of the driver's seat.

Great distress prevails among the 10,000 idle employees of the tin plate factories in the Wales.

The Socialists of Paris have collected a fund wherewith they are to publish a daily labor paper.

The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has withdrawn from the Board of Walking Delegates.

There are 37,000 women telegraph operators in the United States and the number is constantly growing.

In several large factories in Cincinnati, Ohio, the working hours of cabinetmakers have been reduced from ten to nine.

A member of the Illinois Legislature has sued a tobacco manufacturer of Chicago for using his photograph on a brand of non-union cigars.

A movement is on foot to organize the insurance men, the agents and collectors into a National labor union under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor.

The sixth annual convention of the International Association of Factory Inspectors has just been held at Hartford, Conn. There are about forty members in attendance.

William Reese, the oldest iron-worker in the United States, died recently at his home in Bolivar, Penn., aged 104 years. He was a native of Wales and came to this country in 1832.

In consequence of the recent troubles between Belgian and French workmen in several cities of France a large number of Belgians have been sent over the frontier by the French authorities.

The Pacific Coast Seamen's Union has a membership of 4000 and maintains a large employment office. Before the Union was established wages of seamen were about $25 per month, while now they are from $35 to $50.

PEARY SAFE.

The Explorer and His Party Reach St. John's on the Kite.

The steamer Kite has arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland, from McCormack Harbor, bringing Lieutenant Peary, the Arctic explorer, with his wife and party. All are well. Lieutenant Peary made a sledge journey with dogs of 1300 miles over the interior ice of Greenland, which he found favorable. He was out ninety days, and returned all right on August 4th. He made important discoveries, confirming his theory. Mrs. Peary remained at the winter quarters, McCormack's Bay. She enjoyed excellent health.

Had the Kite not arrived, the party meant to retreat toward the south in open boats. Mr. Verhoff, of Louisville, Ky., the meteorologist of the party, went out alone from McCormack Bay on a two-days' journey. Search was made for him for several days, but in vain, and it was believed he fell into an ice crevasse and perished.

The Kite brings home a splendid collection of flora and fauna, and excellingly valuable records of observations taken. The expedition was a great success. Lieutenant Peary brings home five Esquimaux dogs. He killed many musk oxen in the far north.

Lieutenant Peary's expedition was fitted out under the auspices of the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, and started from this country late in the spring of 1891. It was composed of seven men besides the chief of the party; and Lieutenant Peary was accompanied by his plucky and devoted wife.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Biting frosts have occurred in Kansas.

The North Dakota wheat crop is short.

The indications are for a short crop of apples.

There are 16,000,000 cows in the United States.

The Indian population of Arizona is given out as 33,777.

Propagation of fresh water fish will be tried in Texas.

The horse-fly is injuring dairy cattle in New York State.

One dollar American money is worth $1.58 in Mexican money.

Texas fever is reported among the cattle of the Indian Territory.

The boll worm has greatly injured the cotton in many parts of Texas.

Energetic action for the prevention of cholera was taken in many cities.

The new Naval War College has been formally opened at Newport, R. I.

The shipments of melons and peaches from South Carolina are prodigious.

James Stewart, a pauper in the poorhouse at Belfast, Ireland, died a few days ago. Ten thousand dollars in United States bills and coin was found in his clothes.

TO PROTECT AMERICANS.

Why the War Vessels Were Sent to Venezuela.

Secretary of State Foster stated that the despatch of the naval vessels Chicago and Philadelphia to Venezuela was not in any way influenced by the boundary question between Venezuela and Great Britain, nor was it known at the State Department that that question had recently assumed any new phase. There are important American commercial and other interests at various Venezuelan ports which, in the present state of anarchy prevailing in that country, it was not possible to protect, with a single man-of-war, and it was thought desirable that a force sufficient for that purpose should be sent. The presence of naval vessels in those waters is not intended as a menace to any Nation.

The State Department has notified the representatives of Venezuela in this country that judicial proceedings must be instituted at once to justify the detention of the ship South Portland, seized at New York on the statements that the cargo she carried was contraband, consisting of munitions of war for the insurgents at Venezuela. Failure to promptly comply with the suggestion of the department would cause the release of the vessel.

OSSIFIED MAN DEAD.

The Process Reached the Heart of One of the Greatest Freaks.

The famous ossified man, Jonathan P. Bass, who has been the wonder of almost every dime museum in this country, died a few days ago at his home at Lewiston, N. Y., the ossification having reached his heart. Bass had been on a showing tour and the hardening of his flesh grew very rapidly.

He was probably the most widely advertised freak in the world and one of the best drawing cards any museum ever had. He made money and saved it and owned a very pretty place at Lewiston.

Bass began to ossify when he was very young, and for twenty years has not moved a muscle except those of his head. He was a solid mass of bony flesh. His legs and body were cold to the touch and could not be moved.

IRRIGATED FARMS PAY.

They are Worth Four Times Their Original Cost.

The Census Office has issued the summarized results of a special investigation into the condition of agriculture in the arid States and Territories, and particularly as to the practical results of irrigation. Nearly $80,000,000 capital is invested in productive irrigation, and the returns have been over $65,000,000 or over 218 per cent.

The cost of the irrigated farms was about $77,500,000, and their estimated value on June 1, 1890, was nearly $297,000,000. In other words the irrigated lands are now worth four times their original cost.

TRAIN ROBBERS FIGHT.

They Kill Three Marshals and Then Escape.

Deputy Sheriff Witty, of Visalia, and Constable Hill, of Sanger, and several others, came upon Sontag and Evans, the train robbers, at Sampson Flat, Cal., the other day. An attempt was made to arrest them, but they escaped after killing three of the posse, shooting Hill's horse from under him and wounding Witty.

Those killed were: Marshal McGinnis, Richard Olsen and a man named Wilson.

During August the United States Treasury Department has sent out between $6,000,000 and $7,000,000 to move the crops.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Every Great Fortune Made by Some Short Road to Wealth.

The desire to see something of the famous mining region of the Rocky Mountains led me, several years ago, to pass a portion of my summer vacation in the vicinity of the world renowned Comstock Mines. While idling about and absorbing, as it were, information through the pores of my skin, a similarity of tastes brought me into daily contact with one of the Flood, Mackey & O'Brien syndicate of Bonanza Kings, and the inelegant but forceful philosophy of his great accumulator of wealth made a lasting impression upon my mind.

Sitting one evening in his room and enjoying at once his quaint humor and his fragrant Havana, I remarked, "Captain, one of the old proverbs recites that 'there is no short road to wealth,' but you have found one. You are still a young man, comparatively, and are quoted a multi-millionaire." "Yes," he said, "and of all the untrue savings some of the proverbs, popularly supposed to embody the wisdom of the ages, are the most false and misleading. Look, for a moment, over the list of wealthy men whose fortunes amount to $50,000 and upward, and point out to me, if you can, one single individual who has not acquired his money by some short road to wealth."

"The days of man are few, and time is not given in this age of the world for men to accumulate much wealth except by means of special openings, and by taking advantage of the nigh cuts." "You may be right," I said, "but where one man succeeds in reaching his goal by a cross country road, do not the many fail?" "No," said he, "Didn't I see you starting out yesterday by the main road to the camp on the other side of the mountain?" "Yes," I said. "Well," he replied, "you could have taken the trail over the hills, saved probably two hours' walking, and reached the camp in